Chicago Daily Tribune

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VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1854. NEW SERIES.—VOL. II

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MONROE & NICHOLAS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 58 CLARK STREET, (Up Stairs.) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HEARNE & SHERMAN, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, And General Land Agents, NORTH DENMARK, DEKALB COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

D. H. BURNHAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE, 59 CLARK ST., CHICAGO.

JAMES CLAPP, JR. TORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No 11 Dearborn St., Chicago.

JOHN WOODBRIDGE, JR. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, COR. DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH STREETS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PASCHALL WOODWARD, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, OFFICE, CORNER OF CLARK AND RANDOLPH STS., Chicago, Illinois.

Medical Card.

DOUTHIT, C. C. HULTS would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Chicago, that he has opened an office at the corner of Clark and North Water st., where he may be found at all the day (after his professional calls) and ready attention and close application, to all cases entrusted to his care. 3y20-dly.

L. S. MAJOR, M. D. HOMOEOPATIC PHYSICIAN, Office and Residence, 154 Madison street. [may14-ly-d]

DR. WILCOX, Dentist, Has his attention exclusively to CARVED BLOCK TEETH, No. 90, Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NEW AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY. Great Improvement in Artificial Teeth, DR. J. A. REDINGTON, Dr. Gilbt's Dental Rooms, 103 Lake st., Chicago.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, City Coppersmith and Brass Founder, Corner Lincoln Tin Plate Works, REAR OF 75 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

S. F. ATWOOD, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 14 DEARBORN STREET 4 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR CLOTHING. 171 S. Water St., Chicago.

H. M. MITCHELL & CO., AGENTS FOR LAWRENCE, MOLONEY & CO'S CELEBRATED WHISKY AND PURE SPIRITS

H. B. DENNISON Architect & Draughtsman, OFFICE 59 CLARK ST.

Chicago Brush Factory. 51 Wells st. Brushes of every description constantly ON HAND, AT WHOLESALE and Retail, Also Stock and Materials. GEETS & LODEL.

BENJAMIN T. LEE, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 89, 91 WELLS ST., CHICAGO. Will Sell Sales Attended to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG STORE, NO. 65 NORTH CLARK ST., (POSTEN'S BLOCK.) WHERE will be found a full and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Paints, Oils, Dye Woods, Glass, Putty, Window Glass, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Fancy Goods, Brushes, Combs, Soaps

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1854.

FOR CONGRESS,
First District—ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of all the citizens of the 3d Congressional District who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the further extension and consolidation of the slave power, and in favor of the organization of the existing State and National administrations which are pledged to the support of slavery, will be held on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at Springfield, for the organization of a party which shall put the government upon a republican tack, and secure to non-slaveholders throughout the Union their just and constitutional right and influence in the Councils of the Nation.

Papers throughout the State please copy.

MR. JOHN EVANS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers this morning to the letter of Dr. JOHN EVANS, to the Hon. W. B. PLATO of Geneva, in reply to certain questions addressed to him, by the latter gentleman, in a note dated August 31st. The letter of Dr. Evans is a plain, manly, straight forward document, occupying good and tenable ground, and calculated to place him right before the people.

We have heretofore spoken of the good moral character that Dr. Evans enjoys, and also of his ability and energy, which with the correctness of his political principles on the leading questions now agitate the public mind at this time, must make him a strong man before the people in the approaching contest.

We again request attention to the correspondence.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PLAINS.

Twenty-Two Men Killed and Fort Laramie Besieged.

We have received a copy of a dispatch sent to the St. Louis *Republican*, and bearing date of Sept. 9th, which says that Lieutenant Grattan's Company of the 6th Infantry had an engagement near Fort Laramie, with the Indians, on the 14th of August, in which one Sergeant, one Corporal and twenty privates were killed. The Indians then besieged the Fort, and were there when the Express left. The garrison numbered about 50 men.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE—THE RESULT.

The Jefferson City *Examiner* says that final returns are received, and that the next Legislature of that State will stand,

Whigs,	60
Democrats,	46
Benton Democrats,	41
	161

THE SOFT DEMOCRACY OF N. Y.

The Nebraska Bill Endorsed.

The New York State Convention of the softwing of the Democracy of that State at their Convention which has just closed its session at Syracuse, passed resolutions *endorsing the Nebraska Bill and the Pierce Administration*. They are done for. On motion of Capt. Rynders, the name of Gov. Seymour was retained on the State Ticket, notwithstanding his positive refusal to run. They are resolved to run him, unless *Cushing*.

VERMONT ELECTION.

About seventy towns have heard from.—Nine only are in so far the election of Judge Royce, the Whig candidate for Governor, with a handsome Whig majority in the Legislature.

☞ The Jersey City *Sentinel*, of August 29, published the following statistics of crime and pauperism in Jersey City and Hudson County furnished by a correspondent, showing the nativity of the criminals and paupers:

Number of inhabitants in Jersey City, 21,000, viz: Natives, 12,000; Irish, 5,000; other foreigners, 4,000.

Number of persons who have been confined in the City Prison, 4,108, viz: Natives, 75; Irish, 3,550; other foreigners, 483.

Number of persons confined as paupers in the County Jail, 68, viz: Natives, 2; Irish, 40; other foreigners, 26.

Of 168 persons who have been inmates of the Almshouse, NONE HAVE BEEN NATIVES, and no foreigners except Irish. Of 733 who received aid from the Poor-master, two were Negroes, and 721 were Irish.

☞ Eighteen hundred and fifty-four will be one of the most memorable years and will occupy many pages when the story of the ages will be written. Shipwrecks, wars, foods, steamboat and railroad disasters, tempests, lightnings, drought, fire, cholera, yellow fever, the Nebraska bill fever, Know-Nothingism, Schwyleism, nullification, the wheat crop fraud, the corn crop burnt up, insurrections, earthquakes, rumors of wars, bombardments, Cuba, the Black Warrior, Greytown, Nicaragua, followed by a storm of fire and brimstone, and the "rushing out" of Stephen A. Douglas in this city on Friday night, and the future is big with events of which the next four months are to be bright.

☞ To Let.—The New York *Herald* gives a list of stops in several business streets in New York city, by which it appears that out of 1372 there are 342 unoccupied. It would seem that high rents have much to do with this matter.

☞ Col. D. S. Miles, U. S. A., on his way to New Mexico with a detachment of troops mustered from Fort Atkinson, by Arkansas, that he had been four days among the Cumanches and Kiowas, and adds: "Some of the backs offered me as high as ten horses for my daughter, and I had as other a swap of a square for Mrs. Miles. I believed both advantageous offers."

A CHANCE FOR AN ACTIVE BLOODHOUND.

Four Hundred Dollars to be Made.

We have received, by mail, the following handbill, which we publish for the benefit of the concerned. It will be seen that it offers a fine chance for a young man to earn an honest penny, and also of showing his devotion to the cause of Douglas and human bondage; for the two are identical. The young lawyer from this city who made a speech at Indianapolis the other day, after his master Stephen had decided, might find it well to turn his attention towards the pursuit of these fugitives. He could make, not *Kossuth*, but a hundred comfortable dollars with more to the good wishes of divery men. Moreover, the chase of them would be exciting, and sport, perhaps, afford a "new emotion," as *Pin Chinch* Calderman says. Here is the bill:

$400 REWARD!

RANAWAYED from the Subscriber, on FRIDAY night last, the following NEGRO MEN, viz:

TRADE SLAVES.

WILLIAM AND HENRY—Left Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, on the morning of the 1st inst. Will pass for free men. Henry is a very black man, with a small scar on one side of his face, and is a shoemaker by trade. William is a light mulatto, with a very large mouth, and is a blacksmith by trade. Both are about 22 years of age, and will, no doubt, endeavor to procure a pass to Canada, by representing themselves as free men, and William may, perhaps, have a pass to that effect, which he may have altered to suit his purpose. Henry may have a pass to work on a steamboat, which he may have altered to suit his purpose. Henry is a very active, smart fellow, and will, no doubt, be well dressed, and may, perhaps, be found on the river between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, or on the river above Pittsburgh. William is a very large, stout fellow, and will, no doubt, be found in the vicinity of his wife, who belongs to Mr. Wm. Ewing, of Cincinnati, Ohio. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the above men, if taken in Missouri, or $200 each if taken out of Missouri, and secured so that I get them again.

JAMES M. BRYANT.

Boonville, Cooper Co., Mo., Aug. 25, 1854.

Williams Avery died on Friday at the Sacramento hospital, of which he has been an inmate for the last two years, during all of which time he has neither had lameness nor weakness to speak of.

NEBRASKA AND KNOW NOTHINGISM!

Lt. Gov. Willard's Speech.

MORE FUN FOR THE PEOPLE!

CHEERS FOR THOMAS BENTON, HORACE GREELY, THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE!

REPEATED GROANS FOR DOUGLAS!

The Meeting of Saturday Night.

For nearly a week past, the Douglas organ in this city has kept an announcement at the head of its columns, that Lt. Gov. WILLARD of Indiana, would address the Democracy of Chicago on Saturday afternoon last at 5 o'clock, in Dearborn Park; and that he would discuss the questions involved in the Nebraska bill, and the principles of the order of Know Nothings, according to the ritual of that organization. It was also announced that "other speakers" would be present on the occasion.

Accordingly, about the appointed time on Saturday last, some two or three hundred people were collected in the neighborhood of Dearborn Park, to listen to the expected speaker; but instead of a speech, their eyes were greeted with the sight of a bandbill, stating that "in consequence of the inclemency of the weather," the meeting was postponed till 7 o'clock in the evening at North Market Hall. This postponement was perhaps *agreeable*, inasmuch as the heavy rain during Friday night rendered the ground wet and uncomfortable to stand on, and the appearance of the heavens threatened a showery afternoon. The lookers-on assert, that the arrangements for the evening meeting were made in "Young America" saloon, at drinking time, on Saturday forenoon, when Willard and Douglas were present to advise in the matter.

We reached North Market Hall about half past 7 o'clock, and found a goodly number, some two or three hundred persons present, but the speaker did not commence till nearly 8.—Lieut. Gov. Willard was introduced to the audience by Col. R. J. Hamilton, who presided at the meeting. On the platform were Senator Douglas, Dr. Brainard, ("attending physician,") Eli B. Williams, Receiver of Public Monies, three politicians from abroad, and—*C. S. Cameron* lately. The orator, who is a gentleman of common stature, with a nose and face saved ass's full brown hair, commenced by saying that he proposed to speak on two points. The first was on the recent act of Congress establishing territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska; the second would be relative to a political organization recently established in this country, and working differently from any other that ever existed.

The speaker was received in silence, and produced little effect. We shall attempt no recipes of his remarks, as his speech as far as it went was principally but a repetition of what has often been previously said on that side of the question. He spoke about thirty minutes without interruption, when during the course of his remarks he referred to Horace Greeley as the first man who attempted opposition to the Nebraska bill, and asserted that he brought his organ recommended a dissolution of the Union! This the crowd resented, and a general cry of "No" resounded through the Hall.

Mr. Willard then continued to denounce Greeley and his measures, which called forth from the crowd three hearty cheers for Horace Greeley, and three groans for Douglas. In speaking of the opponents of the measure, he alluded to counting items of his Thomas H. Benton, which called forth a hearty three cheers for that gentleman, and three groans for Douglas and Willard.

This was the commencement of a running war of words with the crowd, and the speaker seemed determined to follow the style adopted by Douglas on the eve of the 1st inst. A series of conversations, evasive answers, fallacious arguments, cheers, groans, hoots and shouts, was the order for the balance of the evening. The speaker and his hearers kept in the best possible humor, and entertainment was as rich and humorous as the most ultra lover of fun could desire. It was often times impossible to hear the sallies of either party, but the few who did catch them would follow with deafening shouts and groans.

Finally, Mr. Willard finding it impossible to continue his timid and sophistry on the Nebraska question, then opened on Know Nothingism. He commenced by saying that there had been an attempt recently in this country, a secret political organization.

Voice from the crowd—"How do you know?"

He replied that he took their papers, the organs of their clique, and had read them attentively. They advocate the repeal of the naturalization laws. This brought out three cheers for Know-Nothings, and so many groans for Douglas! The crowd then called for the reading of Douglas' bandbill "spicy and rife of fun," "Dug!" "Dug!" "bring out Dug!" ran through the Hall.

The whole story against the Know-Nothings can be summed up in the benefit foreign labor is to this country in building Railroads, constructing public works, &c.; that without such labor such improvements would never be consummated; that they denied the Catholic the right to worship in his own creed; the people were ready to give them, &c.—but the speaker dodged a reply.

Mr. Willard concluded his harangue shortly after 10 o'clock, thanking the crowd for their good attention! He retired from the Hall, arm in arm with Mr. Douglas, followed by Dr. Brainard and Cameron in the same loving position.

The meeting dispersed in good order, the crowd following the Nebraska champions to their carriage, and giving three groans for Douglas, and the same number of cheers for the Tribune.

Thus ended the second attempt of Douglas & Co. to force Nebraska down the throats of the people of this city, and his second failure at whipping in his friends. The speech of Mr. Willard was, it is hard work and up-hill business to attempt to stifle the freedom-loving sentiments of Chicago, and none have learned that lesson better than Douglas and his satellites.

Death of an Army Officer.

Information has reached Washington of the recent death of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John McClelland, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, at Knoxville, Tenn., of cholera. Col McC. was the brother of Secretary McClelland of the Interior Department. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Walker, of Washington, and a family of children, all of whom are now at Piney Point.—The deceased was for many years stationed at Chicago as assistant of the government works here. He was a very popular officer, and was well known to many of our oldest citizens, who will hear with regret of his death. Col McClelland was promoted to this post by Lieutenant Webster.

Illinois College.

The opens most of the new College edifice will be held with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, the seventh day of October next, at seven o'clock, A. M. The time has been selected as favorable for a gathering of persons from abroad, by the day after the close of the State Fair at Springfield. The great lawyer from this city who made a speech at Indianapolis the other day, after his master Stephen had decided, might find it well to turn his attention towards the pursuit of these fugitives. He could make, not *Kossuth*, but a hundred comfortable dollars with more to the good wishes of divery men. Moreover, the chase of them would be exciting, and sport, perhaps, afford a "new emotion," as *Pin Chinch* Calderman says. Here is the bill:

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POSITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CHICAGO!

THREE NEGROES ARRESTED!

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

About 12 o'clock yesterday, (Sunday,) an attempt was made in the vicinity of the Rock Island Railroad Depot to take a fugitive slave. Three men, named John and George Buchanan, and Wm. Grant—all from St. Louis—seized the negro as he was walking in the street. He instantly discovered them, and made efforts to release himself, in which he succeeded. During the scuffle, the slave had his coat torn nearly off, and one of the Buchanans lost out of his pocket a revolver, which the negro picked up, and told the others to "stand off!" It is asserted that John Buchanan then fired at the slave, but did not hit him. During this time, a crowd had collected, but as soon as the pistol was fired, John Buchanan was seized by the police and others, and escorted by a large crowd down Clark street to the Watch House, where he was locked up. The other Buchanan and Grant ran down to Young America saloon, in front of which an immense crowd quickly collected.

Marshal Knights went to the saloon and escorted the two over to jail.

What has become of the negro, we cannot state. The occurrence drew together crowds of people during the early part of the afternoon, in the vicinity of Young America and Court House Square. There was no demonstration attempted, and the excitement was wholly confined to the knots of persons discussing the subject.

An examination will probably be had this forenoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Africa, with three days later news, arrived at 7 1-4 o'clock this morning.

Cotton closed in favor of the buyers. Sales of the week 32,000 bales fair Orleans at 6 1-4c.

In flour and wheat no new feature.

Corn varied, at some improvement in price.

McIlvaney quotes western flour at 34s@35s; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 31s@32s. Red wheat 7s@8s; mixed do 9s@9s6d. White corn 34s@36s; yellow 32s@35s. Bacon dull. Beef and pork quiet. Lard unsettled.

It was reported at Paris that the expedition to Crimea positively left Varna on the 10th.

At the battle of Kars, in Asia, the Russians took 23,000 Turks prisoners, and left 3,000 dead on the field.

Cholera was on the decline at Varna, but was still raging at Adrianople and other places with great violence.

There did seem to be a great fire at Varna, by which one-third of the town was destroyed. The produce magazine was saved. It is supposed to have been the work of Greek incendiaries.

Immediately after the surrender of Bomarsund, Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, accompanied by Mr. Gray, Secretary of the English Legation, left for Stockholm, with the view, it was supposed, of urging Sweden to declare for the Western Powers.

The Austrian loan has all been taken.

The Moniteur contains the following announcement:

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The Austrians entered Wallachia on the 20th. The whole corps of occupation which have passed the frontier by the 22d.

Two brigades had marched from Hermanstadt and another from Cronstadt.

Bucharest, Kimjova and Lesser Wallachia will be occupied.

The advanced Guard reached Bucharest September 5th.

The brigades of the army of Count Caronini are prepared for a similar movement into Moldavia.

Count Caronini is commander-in-chief of the army of occupation.

There is no truth in the report, that the Russians refused to retire from the Principalities, unless Prince Gorchakoff had communicated that determination to the Austrian cabinet. The French Minister of War has applied to the superintendent of St. Vincent de Paul to set a nurse in the hospitals of the armies in Turkey. Fifty of the ladies have undertaken the duty, and fifty others will be provided.

Austria has now three war ports in the Adriatic, viz: Pola, Lissa and Cattaro.

Gen. Klapka will return to Switzerland, as the Turkish Government refuses to give him a command.

One thousand of the prisoners captured at Bomarsund have been embarked for Brest. The other thousand were disposed of by Admiral Napier.

NEW YORK "SOFT" STATE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 6—9 A. M.

The Convention promises to be full and in harmony. Gov. Seymour will probably be nominated. Great trouble is anticipated on the Nebraska question, as Preston King and other Abolitionists are here as delegates. John Cochrane, Isaac V. Fowler, Lorenzo Shepard, Samuel E. Church, Peter Cagger, Thomas Dunlap and others are here, lobbying for Seymour, lager beer and Nebraska. The latter measures have not been successful in promoting unkindness.

Caucuses were held last night at the Syracuse House and the Globe Hotel, with the object of ascertaining the feelings of the convention in regard to resolutions.

Captain Rynders was active at the former, and Peter Cagger and other Auburners at the latter.

At the Globe Hotel John Cochrane proposed a resolution approving squatter sovereignty, and against any attempt to repeal the Nebraska bill, or saying anything about it, inasmuch as there is a difference of opinion on any matter relative to slavery—that that it had never been held up a test of democracy in New York State.

Benj. Welsh, Jr., opposed the resolution on the ground that the democratic administration having forced the Nebraska bill a test of democracy, it was childish in the democracy of New York to shirk the question. The administration carried the country with all its power, and by means of promises, some of which had been fulfilled and some broken.

T. D. Westbrook, much excited, wanted to know if allusion was made to him. If so, it was false.

Allusion was urged upon a general skirmish, but the storm blew over.

The expressions of both caucuses are anti-Nebraska; but the Nebraskamen are bold and resolute.

Isaiah Rynders and Preston King are both busy to-day.

The convention meets at 12 o'clock, and L. B. Shepard will be the temporary chairman, and W. H. Ludlow the permanent president.

Seymour's letter declining the nomination created some disappointment and excitement, but he will be nominated. It is looked upon as a Cincinnati dodge, and the belief is he will accept when nominated.

Advices received there is every prospect of a row on the resolutions.

After holding the caucus at the Syracuse House, Capt. Rynders called the New York delegation out, and marched them off, to a meeting to be held at the St. Nicholas.

Here it was resolved, that if the convention endorsed anti-Nebraska resolutions, that the Nebraska men would walk out in a body. Every delegate present pledged himself to this determination.

The arrangements are that, should anti-Nebraska resolutions prevail, Captain Rynders is to rise and call upon all democrats to leave the convention.

Cochrane was invited to attend this (hard) caucus, but was too busy in the Globe caucus.

Rynders is very active to-day among the country delegates, and all is now in doubt as to the morrow.

At 11 o'clock Wetlingh Hall began to fill. None but delegates and reporters were admitted to the floor. Peter Cagger called the Convention to order, and nominated Lorenzo B. Shepard for Chairman.

The nomination was carried, and J. M. Tower, of Oneida, W. C. Bates of New York, Hiram F. Rowell, of Wathebaugh, were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. Shepard thanked the convention for the honor it had conferred upon him in calling him to preside over the deliberations of a convention representing all the democratic interests in the State. Every proposition which is to come and result in the advancement of the country's interests, he said, has originated with the democratic party. He trusted the deliberations of this body would be in harmony, and the results would then be happy. He alluded to the hope that in the struggle New York might stand by St. Lawrence in the great battle of the democracy.

Capt. Isaiah Rynders moved the call of the roll. Carried.

He also moved that, when no objection was made to the name of a delegate, he be considered a regular delegate. Carried.

The roll was then called.

Mr. Ludlow was admitted as a substitute from Suffolk, and he now talked of for President of the convention against Abijah Mann.

On motion of Mr. Wilder, of Genesee, it was resolved that the Chair appoint a committee of one from each judicial district, to nominate permanent officers.

On motion of John Cochrane, the convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The Custom House, then far, is ahead.

A telegraphic dispatch from Governor Seymour, says he will not run any hay.

CHAS. VAN CRICKEN.—A merchant of this city, who has just returned from Paris, informs us that most of the corn above and below Rock Island, on the Upper Mississippi, ready for market, is being shipped to Chicago by railroad. 40 and 50c. was paid at most of the River ports, the 20th inst., and at some points very little if any, can come to this city without a loss to the shipper, as freights are 12 and 15c. per bushel.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

Correspondence.

GENEVA, August 23, 1854.

DR. JOHN EVANS, Chicago:

DEAR SIR: In presenting yourself as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, and repudiating the controlling power of conventions, you of course admit the right of a Democratic elector to question you in relation to your opinions upon any subject matter that you may be called to act upon as a Representative in Congress.

I believe that the subject of slavery is the only one that can possibly have a tendency to divide the Democratic party in this District, and I think your "acceptance," published in the *Democratic Press* of the 17th instant, is not sufficiently definite upon that subject. I therefore hope you will allow a member of the Democratic party of Kane county to ask your frank and fearless answers to the following questions:

1st. Do you believe Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the territories of the United States, and if elected will you endeavor to procure such prohibition?

Ans.—Inasmuch as the Constitution expressly gives Congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States;" and since Congress has exercised its paternal authority of enacting laws for the regulation and government of the people who might settle in the territories, I do not see how it can be regarded as unconstitutional for it to prohibit any great moral, social and political evil from being introduced into them,—all of which slavery is admitted to be, by every right thinking person in the country, whether an inhabitant of the North or of the South.

With these considerations, I should be greatly demiliet to duty, if holding a seat in Congress I did not endeavor to procure the prohibition to which you refer.

Ques. 2nd.—Do you believe Congress has power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; and if elected will you use your best endeavors to procure such abolition?

Ans.—With the clear and unequivocal declaration in the Constitution, "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States," I do not see how any one can entertain a doubt in reference to Congress having the power; and as a majority of the voters of the district have petitioned for it, I should, if elected, use my best endeavors to remove from our nation that blackest spot upon her fair fame, slavery in her national capital.

Ques. 3d.—Are you in favor of admitting any more slave States into the Union; and how would you vote upon the application of any new State for admission with a Constitution that recognizes the institution of slavery?

Ans.—I am not in favor of the admission of any more slave States; and I should vote against any such application.

Ques. 4.—Are you in favor of a repeal or amendment of the fugitive slave law of 1850; or do you regard it as a just and constitutional law of the land?

Ans.—I regard any law which either directly or indirectly denies any person whatever in times of peace and safety, the benefit of those constitutionally guaranteed safeguards to liberty, the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury, as dangerous and unjust; and therefore should be in favor of the amendment of said law so as fully to secure those rights. And in case such amendment cannot be made, rather than retain the law in its present form I would vote for its entire repeal.

Hoping my answers may prove satisfactory to yourself and the people of the District generally, I grant the permission you ask to lay them before the public, with sentiments of great respect, remain, very truly,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN EVANS.

DOUGLAS IN ITALY

A company of French cavalry were quartered in a Catholic church in one of the cities in Italy. They put up a stable for their horses in the year of the church. They soon took it into their heads to cut a hole through the back end of the church to shorten their way to the stable. But they found a difficulty in their way. On the wall of the church stood the pictures of the twelve Apostles, as large as life; and a door could not be made without destroying one of these saints. All last they agreed that they would cut a hole through Judas. Soon after, the soldiers left under marching orders. The Pope undertook to repair the church, and replace the body of Judas. His body was found, but the head was irretrievably gone. A general search was made throughout Europe, among the prisons, galleys and porticos of murderers, but none sufficiently fiend-like were found. Every individual possessed some good trait—some redeeming quality. To complete the picture of Judas, a head was required looking perfectly devilish. But a brighter age began to dawn. Some, the day of blood and crime, heard of the Nebraska treason, and made another effort to perfect the body of the fiendish Judas. The Pope, believing that nothing more of the regions of the damned could a suitable head be found, unless among Nebraska traitors, a daguerreotype of Senator Douglas was obtained, and his hideous countenance is, entitled, "Eureka, Eureka." And Judas in the church soon appeared with a head which is thought to be, if possible, more repulsive than the original.

Had the daguerreotype been taken while "Dug" was receiving his rebuke in Chicago, it is believed that Judas from the pit would have instituted an action of slander against his followers for placing such a fiendish looking head on his body.

MERCIE AVERCE.

There lives at Grand Lake, New Brunswick, a man ninety-six years of age, who reads the newspapers printed on the finest type, and is walking upon his five-score-and-second chapter, eighty years of age, who is but three feet and a half in stature of which still he is a great stickler. He has a good deal to say about his "ancestors," who were "Kings" in his country. He is a shoemaker, and weighs but 50 pounds. Yet he is hale and hearty, and is still quite active. He is married, and has a family of children, the youngest of whom is 40 years of age, he many years a resident of this city, and has at times been well known to our citizens, and many, unless it was worse. He said his attending physician, who visited him the day before he last relapsed into his last illness, was a young man, and he was astonished Dr. M'Lean's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would give it to some respectable citizen to write up the cures of the wonderful effects of this medicine.

They in consequence of a bottle of DR. M'LEAN'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, out of his system. He feels as well now as he did when a young man, and he has recovered him a personal examination will satisfy all of their minds that he never was in better health.

50 Bags Fin. Sugars, 250 Bags Bed Rust Cotton, 100 Bbls. Mess Pork, 100 Bbls. Mess Beef, 200 Bbls. Mess Shoulders, 200 Bbls. Mess Hams, 200 Bbls. Mess Pickled Hams, 200 Bbls. Mess Pickled Shoulders, 200 Bbls. Mess Pickled Tongues, 200 Bbls. Mess Pickled Pigs Feet, 200 Bbls. Mess Pickled Beef

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

The citizens of Cook County, opposed to the extension of slavery, and who are willing to disregard all old party distinctions, and make a common cause to secure Free Territory for Free Men, and to prevent the admission of any more Slave States, are requested to meet at the South Market Hall, at 2 o'clock on Friday, September 15th, to appoint delegates to attend a Congressional Convention at Aurora on the 20th, and also delegates to attend a State Convention at Springfield, on Wednesday the 4th day of October.

CHARLES WALKER, GEORGE W. PEEK
WM. H. BROWN, WM. JONES,
C. B. HOMER, JNO. H. KNOX,
G. S. HUBBARD, EDWARD BURLING,
A. J. BOURN, E. G. LANDON,
GRANT GOODRICH, CHARLES CLEAVER,
THOMAS RICHMOND, GEORGE SCHULA,
GEO. A. COMSTOCK, ALBERT NEELY,
ISAAC SEXTON, SAM'L D. WARD,
GEORGE MANIERRE, ALBERT KEEP,
D. O. BRADLEY, EDWIN HARDING,
O. F. AVERY, W. E. DOGGETT,
GEO. W. SNOW, C. O. THOMPSON,
A. BURLOW, J. W. WATSON,
R. M. MITCHELL, JAMES WENTWORTH,
H. M. RICHMOND, ISAAC N. HARMON,
S. C. GRIGGS, S. B. PRESCOTT,
W. W. MITCHELL, H. B. HURD,
J. R. DAGGETT, JARED GAGE,
J. S. LYON, C. N. HENDERSON,
J. M. RICHARDS, H. McCOMBS,
HIRAM BROWN, D. W. GALE,
H. D. BASSETT, CHAS. H. HUNT,
DANIEL CHAPMAN, H. H. HAYDEN,
J. T. JEWETT, HORTON CLARK,
N. S. CURRIER, WM. P. DANA,
PHILO CARPENTER, HIRAM REYNOLDS,
J. JENKS, JOSEPH JOHNSTON,
A. G. THROOP, TOMPKIN KING,
CHARLES HAVEN, A. W. DAVISON,
L. C. P. PERRY, S. CLEVELAND,
C. V. DYER, R. SHEARER,
GEORGE ANDERSON, J. K. C. FORREST,
GEO. F. FOSTER, LYMAN DE WOLF,
JAS. WOODBRIDGE, E. REARDAN,
HIRAM JOY, J. S. WENTWORTH,
C. B. WAITE, JAS. T. BEKER,
A. D. COLTON, M. A. WILLIAMS.

WHIG CONVENTION—SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Whigs of the Second Congressional District are requested to meet by counties, at such time and places as may be most convenient to them respectively, and appoint delegates to a District Convention to be held at Aurora on Wednesday the 20th day of September next, for the purpose, upon consultation, of taking such measures in regard to the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the District as will best secure the strength of the party in a united effort with other friends of Freedom, in opposition to the aggressions and extension of slavery.

The following counties compose the District, viz: Cook, DuPage, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island.

The ratio of apportionment will be based upon the census of 1850, allowing one delegate for each county, in addition to one for every three thousand inhabitants and one for each fraction over two thousand.

RICHARD L. WILSON,
ARCHIBALD CLYBOURNE,
MYRON V. HALL,
R. R. STILES,
NATHANIEL BELCHER,
District Committee.

Accident.

During Friday night last, Mr. H. L. Emerson and family, of Kingston, Wyoming Valley, Penn., arrived in this city on one of the railroads, and were conveyed by a hackman to the Mansion House, on the North side of the river. About 8 o'clock in the morning, they were at the Lake House Ferry, waiting to cross to the steamer Arctic, on which to take passage for Kenosha. As the ferry line was down, in consequence of the passing of some vessel, the party was invited to cross the river in a common yawl boat, which a sailor had in charge. The family consisted of Mr. Emerson, his wife, son and daughter—the latter about five years of age, and the lad a young man of about 21. This invitation was accepted, and just as they were leaving the ferry landing in the boat, several men jumped into it, hoping thus to get across before the regular conveyance would be ready. When the boat was in the middle of the river, it was run against by the tug Kossuth, which was passing under full headway. The boat was capsized, and Mrs. Emerson was precipitated under the tug's wheel, but she was quickly rescued by her brave son, who is an excellent swimmer. The father in the meantime succeeded in saving the daughter, and the other occupants of the boat clung to whatever came in their way, and were quickly rescued.

As soon as the family were taken from the water, they were carried into the residence of Judge H. Fuller, where every attention was bestowed on them. Mrs. Emmes swallowed considerable water, and, as a natural consequence, suffered severely from fright, but the prospects are that she will quickly recover. The rest of the family are doing well. Mr. E. had recently returned from California, and was traveling with his household for the benefit of his wife's health, which for some time past has been very precarious. This is their first visit to Chicago, and they will have sufficient cause not soon to forget it.

Those who witnessed the accident severely censure the pilot in charge of the Kossuth. With proper precaution on his part, it is asserted, that the occurrence need not have happened. As it was, an entire family, and strangers, together with several other persons, were placed in jeopardy by the apparent carelessness or folly in charge of the Kossuth. Such exhibitions on the part of those traversing public highways deserve to be noticed by the proper authorities.

Marine.

Among the arrivals at the port of Buffalo on the 7th, was the brig Minnesota, from this port. Cleared on the same day, for Chicago—propeller Milwaukee; barques North Star, and Black Warrior; schooners Chapman, and Hurricane.

The steamer *Lady Elgin*, Capt. Chamberlin, arrived at Detroit last Thursday afternoon about 10 o'clock. She left Mackinaw on Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock, and by keeping a steam pump at work about one-third of the time during her passage, she was kept free from water. Capt. Chamberlin reports that the damage done to her is not great, and that it will not take over 48 hours to repair her after getting her into dry dock. Four or five small holes were found in her bottom, just forward of her forward gangway, on the starboard side, which were neatly stopped before leaving Manitowoc. The Captain had telegraphed to Buffalo, and was awaiting an answer, which would decide him whether to go into dry dock at Detroit, or proceed to Buffalo.

☞ The unknown friend who has sent us a communication, written in pencil, on both sides of the sheets, without any punctuation, and without any responsible signature, is respectfully informed that we have inserted it under the table.

If he will write it out, on one side of the sheet, with a pen and ink, with something like punctuation to be seen in it, and accompany it with some responsible name, we will read it over and decide upon its merits. In its present shape, we cannot take the trouble.

To the Ladies of Chicago.

LADIES:—The Orphan family which the city have placed in our hands are nearly destitute of funds. Within the last few months, the collection of funds through subscription has been tried as a resource for its material support. What this, in the hands of a few, has been successful, yet it has proved far too laborious for the dependence of such a family as ours. A Fair again is our last resort. We have decided to hold a Fair sometime in November. Now, we entreat you, ladies, to remember our necessities by supplying us for the occasion with all varieties of your handy work. Let every one capable of handling the needle prepare something, that the success of the effort may equal the demand of the family.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Orphan Asylum.

L. M. DYER, Secretary.

☞ A society of "Dolph Nothings" has been established in London, Canada West.

Break in the Canal.

Telegraphic dispatches were received here on Saturday evening, stating that a break had occurred in the Canal a short distance this side of Lockville, and that four or five days would be required to repair damages. The water has been very low for several weeks past, and the loss of transportation facilities will not be missed so much now as though the season was farther advanced. A large fleet of vessels is now in port, and freights are in demand. The corn which is on the other side of the break, and destined for Chicago, will be another to load vessels with.

From the Democratic Press.

Senator Douglas and the Common Council.

EDITORS DEMOCRATIC PRESS:—On our return home from Senator Douglas' speech on Friday evening last, I was struck by many that "the common council of 1850 is more endorsed by our own city council."

I was surprised to see the statement, for I have been a member of the Council for the past six years, and have no knowledge that that body ever endorsed the compromise measures of 1850, either as a whole or in part. I do recollect though that they passed two sets of resolutions condemning the fugitive slave law. The last resolution, one which was passed as a finality of the whole subject, is as follows:

Whereas, The Fugitive Slave Act recently passed by Congress, is revolting to our moral sense and an outrage upon our feelings of justice and humanity, because it disregards all the securities which the constitution and laws have thrown around personal liberty, and its direct tendency is to alienate the people from their love and allegiance to the Government and institutions of our country. Therefore,

Resolved, That as the Supreme Court of the United States has authoritatively adjudged that State officers are under no obligation to fulfill the duties imposed upon them as such officers by any act of Congress, we do not therefore consider it a part of our duty or the duty of the city officers of the city of Chicago to aid or assist in the arrest of fugitives from oppression, and by withholding such aid or assistance we do not believe that our Harbor appropriations will be withheld," or our Railroads injured," our Commerce destroyed, or that treason will be committed against the Government.

J. C. HAINES.

Chicago, September 8th, 1854.

DISTRESSING OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.—Astonishing Cure by Holloway's Pills.—James Cooper, of Fourth st., New York, was a sufferer for six years in darkness and desolation. Loss of blood to the head, he was so bad at times, that in crossing a room it was with the utmost difficulty he preserved himself from falling. His family and his friends feared that a violent sensation would ensue. The medical profession informed him there was but little hope for him as it was thought that nothing would mitigate the disease, but in opposition to this advice, he tried Holloway's Pills, which so completely changed the state of the blood, that he was cured in three months. Such cases do not require comment—facts speak for themselves!!!

C. WOOLLETT,
GENERAL COMMISSION
REAL ESTATE,
AGENCY AND
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
14 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.
☞ Advertisements inserted in all the leading Newspapers in the country, at publishers' lowest rates.

Cloths, Cassimeres,
AND VESTINGS
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
WOOLLEN GOODS
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
We request an early call from our Old Customers, and would invite the attention of Merchants generally to our extensive and well assorted stock of goods in the North West.
We would inform the trade we what they should be, therefore, with confidence in our ability to make it the interest of Merchants, to visit the Eastern manufacturing firms, we certainly invite an examination of our stock.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
171 SOUTH WATER STREET 171
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOOD HOUSE.
SOUTH WATER STREET.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINEN GOODS, SILKS, RIBBONS, JEWELRY, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
A NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW YORK, PORTLAND, ALBANY, BOSTON, WALTHAM AND LOWELL MANUFACTURES.
This Stock having been purchased exclusively for cash, offers to Wholesale Dealers the most favorable terms. Call and examine.
WESTERN Merchants are particularly requested to examine before purchasing.

DR. J. GRIPPEN REN,
Office, 72 DEARBORN St., Opposite Fourth Ward.
☞ Office and Residence, Corner of Michigan Avenue and Ohio st., East Side. Chicago, Ill.

LUPTON'S ALL-WOOL FRENCH
☞ A LARGE ASSORTMENT of LUPTON'S All Wool French Merinoes, Plaids, Stripes and Plain Delaines, for sale at the lowest price by [illegible]
☞ Also, a large assortment of Lupton's Cotton and Wool Plaids, at 37½ cts. per yard, which we will sell at 37½ cts. per yard, or exchange for good merchantable wool.

REAL ESTATE.

WEBB & WELLS,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

CLARKE & FREEMAN
REAL ESTATE OFFICE

J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE, AUCTIONS & COMMISSION

F. H. REESOE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

FORWARDERS.

GOODSTEELS & SHEPARD
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

A. T. SPENCER & CO.,
1854.
FORWARDING
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

J. S. ROOT,
Storage and Commission Merchant,

B. GIROUX & CO.,
1854.
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

JOHN RADCLIFFE,
1854.
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

GIBBS, GRIFFIN & CO.,
Successors to Geo. A. Gibbs & Co.,
1854.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants
WAREHOUSE & DOCK ON NORTH WATER,

L. L. & F. B. WILLIAMS,
1854.
General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
COAL, SALT AND WATER LIME,
No. 146 South Water st.

J. J. RICHARDS,
1854
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
And General Agent for the
CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
No. 135, Corner Clark and S. Water streets,
CHICAGO ..... ILLINOIS

J. S. HOWARD & CO.,
1854.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants
AGENTS FOR THE
"ST. LOUIS LEAD PIPE MANUFACTORY,"
Black Pipe, Lead Shot, &c.
SALT, COAL, &c., &c.
170 and 172 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN STATES LINE,
CHICAGO AND WESTERN PORTS.

H. D. & W. KINGSBURY,
Toledo, ... Ohio.

Rumsey's Exchange.
PHILO RUMSEY, ... Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
Near the Steamers Docks, and Eastern R. R. Depots.
BUFFALO.
SLOCUM & BROTHERS, Proprietors.
BOARD $1 PER DAY.

Clifton House,
BY SKINNER & BACON,
LA SALLE, ... ILLINOIS.
Immediate Connection by Rail to the Lake.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON,
(LATE FRENCH HOUSE.)
BUFFALO, ... NEW YORK.

Hoffman House.
Paris, ... Illinois.

Hoffman House.
Chicago, ... Illinois.

IRVING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT,
Broadway, ... New York.
W. H. BURROUGHS, Proprietor.

Hopkins House,
Morris, ... Illinois.

KINGSBURY HOUSE.
H. D. & W. KINGSBURY,
Toledo, ... Ohio.

Summit House.
E. D. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.
SHEFFIELD, BUREAU CO., ILL.

Michigan Southern Railroad.
1854.

GREAT AMERICAN EXPRESS
ACROSS UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
CARRYING
ALL THE GREAT MAIL TRAINS AND PASSENGERS
OVER THE
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA ROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Drew's Patent Vestibule Cars are now in use on this route in connection with the Express Trains, for the protection of the safety, comfort and convenience of the passengers, and to prevent the passenger from dust, smoke and other annoyances attendant upon the ordinary Passenger Cars, and affording unusual security against the dangers incident to railroad travel.

Notice desirable Change in our Steamboat Connections.

FOUR PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) starting from the Depot in Chicago, as follows:

TRAINS WEST.

Night Express, (daily, Sundays excepted) ..... 10 P. M.
Mail Train ..... 8 A. M.
Evening Express ..... 4 P. M.
Accommodation ..... 4 P. M.

TRAINS EAST.

Night Express, (daily, Sundays excepted) ..... 10 P. M.
Mail Train ..... 4 P. M.
Evening Express ..... 4 P. M.
Accommodation ..... 8 A. M.

Night Express leaves Toledo daily, (Sundays excepted) at 3 A. M., and arrives in Chicago at 10 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Toledo daily at 1 P. M., and arrives in Chicago at 8 A. M.

Evening Express leaves Toledo every evening at 7 P. M., and arrives in Chicago at 4 P. M.

Accommodation Train leaves Toledo every morning at 7 A. M., and arrives in Chicago at 4 P. M.

Passengers should take the Morning Express Train.

The Mail and Evening Express Trains connect at Toledo with Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all points East.

Through Tickets sold over all these Roads.

Baggage checked through to and from St. Louis.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

MAIN LINE
BETWEEN LASALLE AND CLINTON.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago and Aurora Railroad

TRAINS WEST.

Night Express ..... 10 P. M.
Mail Train ..... 8 A. M.
Evening Express ..... 4 P. M.
Accommodation ..... 4 P. M.

TRAINS EAST.

Night Express ..... 10 P. M.
Mail Train ..... 4 P. M.
Evening Express ..... 4 P. M.
Accommodation ..... 8 A. M.

Freight Accommodation ..... 4 P. M.
Express Freight and Accommodation ..... 10 P. M.
Passenger ..... 4 P. M.

Express Freight at Lagrange Daily, (Sundays excepted) ..... 10 P. M.
Freight ..... 10 P. M.
Freight ..... 10 P. M.
Passenger ..... 10 P. M.
Passenger ..... 4 P. M.

Express Train at Lagrange Daily, (Sundays excepted) ..... 10 P. M.
Freight ..... 10 P. M.
Freight ..... 10 P. M.
Passenger ..... 10 P. M.
Passenger ..... 4 P. M.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT
BURLINGTON VALLEY R. R. OPEN FOR BUSINESS.
FROM TRENTON TO PEORIA 74 MILES IN
ONE HOUR AND FORTY MINUTES.

THE CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI R. R.
is now completed and open to Joliet, and in connection with this route passengers are enabled to Breakfast in Chicago, Dine at Morris, and Sup in St. Louis.

FIVE DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS
(Sundays excepted) and the usual Night Express on Sundays, leave Chicago as follows:

For Rock Island.
Through Mail at ..... 8 A. M.
Night Express, (daily, Sundays excepted) ..... 10 P. M.

For Peoria, Only.
Accommodation at ..... 4 P. M.

For St. Louis.
Through Mail at ..... 8 A. M.
Night Express ..... 10 P. M.
Night Express ..... 4 P. M.

Through Tickets to Peoria, with Sound Cars and Baggage Cars attached.

Through Tickets to Peoria and intermediate points, at ..... 3 A. M.
Through Tickets for Rock Island ..... 3 A. M.
7 11 P. M. Train connects at Bureau Junction with Trains to and from Galena and Dunleith.

Passengers connect from the 8 A. M. Train at Rock Island and Davenport for Tipton, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Fort Des Moines and Council Bluffs.

Passengers connect from the Morning Train from Chicago at Morris with a regular line of Stages for Ottawa, Oglesby, Dixon, Mt. Pulaski and Springfield, Illinois, also for Streator, Ottawa, Peru, Lacon, Henry, Chillicothe and intermediate places.

Passengers by the Night Express connect with Trains running eastward over Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The 7 P. M. Train runs to Peru only, and is designed for the accommodation of those residing in Western Indiana and Northern Indiana Railroad.

TICKETS to all stations on the Chicago and Rock Island and Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—Ticket to St. Louis, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington, Iowa City, Davenport, Rock Island, Galena and Dunleith.

Passengers taking the morning train from Chicago will find a Stage in waiting at Morris, Dept. T. P. Thayer, Superintendent.

Tickets for sale at the Depot, Chicago, and at Rock Island and Chicago and Mississippi Railroad office, No. 10, Lake street, Chicago.

Baggage checked through to and from St. Louis.

Passengers taking the morning train from Chicago will find a Stage in waiting at Morris to convey them to Ottawa, Oglesby, Dixon, Mt. Pulaski and Springfield, Illinois, also for Streator, Ottawa, Peru, Lacon, Henry, Chillicothe and intermediate places.

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INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE.
MARINE RISKS
TAKEN BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT CURRENT RATES.
J. C. HALL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $10,000,000
Paid up Capital and Surplus and Reserved Funds, Nearly $3,000,000

The business of this Company is two fold, viz:
Insurance on Property of every description, and
Insurance on Lives on the Mutual Principle.

Insurance in New York:
Insurance in Chicago:
Insurance in Boston:
Insurance in Philadelphia:
Insurance in Baltimore:
Insurance in Cincinnati:
Insurance in St. Louis:
Insurance in New Orleans:
Insurance in Charleston:
Insurance in Savannah:
Insurance in Mobile:
Insurance in Galveston:
Insurance in Havana:
Insurance in Vera Cruz:
Insurance in Kingston, Jamaica:
Insurance in Nassau, New Providence:
Insurance in Montreal:
Insurance in Quebec:
Insurance in Toronto:
Insurance in Halifax:
Insurance in St. John, New Brunswick:
Insurance in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island:
Insurance in Hong Kong:
Insurance in Shanghai:
Insurance in Canton:
Insurance in Calcutta:
Insurance in Bombay:
Insurance in Madras:
Insurance in Sydney, New South Wales:
Insurance in Melbourne, Port Phillip:
Insurance in Adelaide, South Australia:
Insurance in Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land:
Insurance in Auckland, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Nicholson, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Cooper, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Victoria, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Lyttelton, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Chalmers, New Zealand:
Insurance in Dunedin, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Adelaide, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Nelson, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Underwood, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Pegasus, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Levy, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Gore, New Zealand:
Insurance in Port Ross

Chicago Daily Tribune

T. A. STEWART & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1854. NEW SERIES.—VOL. II

BUSINESS CARDS.

Boots and Shoes.

J. T. JEWETT, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Dealer and Jobber in Boots and Shoes, Rubbers and Leather, No. 1 Lake Block.

SMITH & POLLARD, WHOLESALE GROCER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 141 SOUTH WATER STREET, Between Clark and LaSalle Sts., Chicago.

ELLIS & MCKELL, (Late of Batavia, Kane County, Illinois,) Manufacturers of all kinds of Wrought Iron Hand-rails for Carriages and Wagons. HARDWARE MERCHANTS will find it to their advantage to give us a trial, as we are determined to sell cheap.

C. S. MALTBY, (Successor to MOAT & MALTBY,) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in OYSTERS, No. 12 CLARK ST., (Sec. Lake & Dr. Water Sts.) H. COOKE, Agent.

MILLS & CO., 120 SOUTH WATER ST., 120, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

VAN OSDEL & OLMSTED, Architects and Building Surveyors. OFFICE Nos. 12 & 13, Second story of Office in the Church Pew Building, Dearborn st. JAMES H. VAN OSDEL, 10tf. WM. H. OLMSTED.

EDWARD ELY, Draper and Tailor, And Dealer in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS 33 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite Tremont House.) 1st Pair Pantaloons manufactured to order.

Clothing Hall, WM. CLINGMAN & CO., 183 Lake St. 183. We are constantly receiving at Clothing Hall, a very choice and well selected stock of French, English, German and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—such as we can recommend and warrant as to color and wear, and which we are prepared to make up in the latest and most approved style and manner. CLINGMAN & CO. 1tf

EDWARD COBURN & CO. American Star Anvil. AMERICAN HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Agents for Manufacturers. SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, SNOW SHOVELS, FILES, Of all kinds, Nails, Glass, Iron, Steel, Leather, Belting, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Powder, &c. No. 51 JOHN ST., 1tf NEW YORK.

NEW SUMMER CLOTHING HURD, PERRIAN & CO'S, 161 Lake Street 161. The public are invited to examine our stock of Summer Clothing, which for style and workmanship is unsurpassed by the city trade. Furnishing Goods of every description constantly on hand. In our customer department will be found Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, &c., of the great variety of styles, which will be made up to order, in any style desired, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. HURD, PERRIAN & CO.

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The Niagara Pail & Tub Company, BUFFALO, N. Y. Continues to manufacture and keep on hand, at Chicago, Depot in this city, a large assortment of Wood Pails, Tubs and Washboards, which they offer for sale, on the usual terms. Orders addressed to the Company, or to the Depot, will be promptly attended to. 1ed

WAR DECLARED BY ENGLAND! 50,000 RUSSIANS CROSSED THE DANUBE. WILLIAM H. OTTO Continues to receive by Express, all kinds of Paper Hangings, AT HIS NEW STORE, 87 RANDOLPH STREET. 1ed

Bolts, Nuts & Washers. THE undersigned are manufacturing the above articles by machinery, and sell by MACHINISTS, BRIDGE & CAR BUILDERS, COLD PUNCHED, Square and Hex Head, Pale Washers, and Blank Bolts, made by the best patent from Iron equal to any one. LT SEND MARK TO SHOW. Rolling mill on the north side of Chicago River, near Rush st. Bridge. Office and Warehouse, 107 Water st. BROWN & TOWNSEND.

REMOVAL.—P. VOGELSANG, DENTIST, Has removed his office to 77 LAKE STREET, Over L. P. Gleason's Gun Store. He invites the attention of the public to his entire gallery of Patents, the formation of which, he boasts, is the most perfect and durable of all kinds. 1ed

LEAD PIPE! SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE, OF ALL SIZES, FROM 1-4 INCH TO A 1-2 INCH—CALIBRE. SHEET LEAD, OF EXTRA WIDTH AND OF ALL THICKNESSES. Warranted equal to any manufactured in the Union. Manufactured by Blackwell's Patent, St. Louis, Mo. A full assortment of the above articles for sale by W. ADDERSON & CO., 155 and 157, Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. 1y

E. G. CLEAVES & CO., Storage, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS, OPPOSITE R. R. DEPOT, BELOIT, WIS. Goods sent to our care promptly attended to. 1ed

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES LONG KNOWN AND SEVERELY TESTED. ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NOW MANUFACTURED BY FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 177 Water st., New York.

F. HUDSON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSER, Has removed from 159 Lake street, to the new store of Clark, Chicago, Ill., where he will be pleased to receive his friends and patrons. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Dyeing and Curling, in the best manner. Gentlemen's Hair Cutting, Shampooing, Shaving, Dyeing and Curling, in the latest and most approved style. Wigs, Ladies' Hair Work, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles, constantly on hand. Ladies' Hair Work made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Gentlemen's Hair Cutting, 25 cents. Shaving, 12 cents. Shampooing, 25 cents. Ladies' Hair Cutting, 25 cents. Ladies' Shampooing, 25 cents. Ladies' Curling, 25 cents. Ladies' Dyeing, 25 cents. Ladies' Hair Work, 25 cents. Ladies' Combs, 25 cents. Ladies' Brushes, 25 cents. Ladies' Perfumery, 25 cents. Ladies' Fancy Articles, 25 cents. Ladies' Hair Work made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Gentlemen's Hair Cutting, 25 cents. Shaving, 12 cents. Shampooing, 25 cents. Gentlemen's Combs, 25 cents. Gentlemen's Brushes, 25 cents. Gentlemen's Perfumery, 25 cents. Gentlemen's Fancy Articles, 25 cents. Gentlemen's Hair Work

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1854.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1854.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT—ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A MASS CONVENTION of all the citizens of the 24 Congressional District, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the further extension and consolidation of the slave power, and in favor of the overthrow of the existing State and National administrations which are pledged to the support of slavery, will be held on the 20th day of September, 1854, at 10 A. M., at Aurora, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress, and for the organization of a party which shall put the government upon a republican tack, and secure to non-slaveholders throughout the Union their just and constitutional right and influence in the Councils of the Nation.

☞ Papers throughout the State please copy.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

In our Local columns will be found a full report of the preliminary examination held yesterday, before Justice D'Wolf, of the three men from St. Louis, who were arrested in this city on Sunday noon last, for attempting to kidnap a fugitive slave—whom it is alleged belonged to one of the parties, George Buchanan. The examination was on charge of an assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to inflict personal injury. The prosecution had not concluded their testimony when the Court adjourned last evening, and by an agreement, the case is postponed till to-morrow noon, to allow the defence time to procure their witnesses. In the meantime, the prisoners are in Jail, in default of the bail required by the Court—viz: $1,000 each.

The punishment on the charge now under consideration, is a fine not exceeding $1,000,—or imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding one year.

The name of the alleged fugitive is TURNER. No one, we were told last night, knows his Christian name, and it is doubtful if he has any. The man acknowledged on Sunday afternoon, that George Buchanan was his master, and that he ran away from him several months since. He has been employed in the capacity of hack driver and dray man. Turner in the meantime has been living in the vicinity of where the fracas occurred on Sunday.

In company with four other fugitive slaves, Turner left this city on Sunday evening on the Chicago branch of the Underground Railroad, for Canada—the land of freedom; and consequently is now in a much more pleasant position than his attempted captors.

There was an immense excitement yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of the corner of Clark and Randolph streets. A vast crowd assembled in front of the Justice's office, but aside from considerable noise, there was no violence attempted. The people appear determined to closely watch the fate of the Missourians, who are condemned on every side, for the open handed manner in which they attempted the outrage on Sunday. It is stated that the three men were walking on Wells street and meeting with Turner conceived the idea of taking him by force, without any warrant or civil process.

The slave catchers are men of very unfavorable appearance. Their countenances almost warrant the belief in the minds of about all who have seen them that they are specially designed for slave catching, and that such has been their business from their youth. Their faces look the expression of intelligence and mental sagacity, but still contain all that is animal and ferocious. They are of the real Legree stamp, and such is the remark made of them by those who saw them in Court.

After the adjournment of the Court last evening, two other warrants were sworn out against the two Buchanans and Grant; one for attempt to kidnap a fugitive, and the other for kidnapping.

The Journal of last evening asserts that Thos. Hoyne, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, "was closeted yesterday morning with the prisoners." It was rumored on the street that despatches were received here, from Washington, ordering Mr. Hoyne to defend the prisoners at all hazards; and the rumor seemed to gain credence from the fact that Mr. Hoyne headed the procession when the prisoners were escorted from the Watch House to the Justice's office, and the year was brought up by H. B. Ruger, late Captain of the Night Watch! Others assert that Mr. Hoyne volunteered his services, but these statements are mere rumors.

It is thought by many that this fugitive TURNER is the negro whom Douglas asserted should be taken back to slavery, "in order that he (Mr. D.) might be vindicated before his constituents." Slave catchers will however find that negro hunting in Chicago is "a hard road to travel."

NEW YORK POLITICS.

We think that the result of the late Convention of the New York Soft Democracy, is one favorable to the cause of liberty in that State. It has unsolved the last hope, if any was entertained, of an union between the two wings of the Democracy, and has placed the Administration softs just where they belong, on the platform of Slavery extension and whiskey protection. The few Freesoil members of the Convention were not able to effect anything. The Administration wire-pullers out-witted their opponents in the construction of the platform, which is composed principally of a compromise on the Nebraska act, a repudiation of the Know Nothings, free trade and free farms, compliments to Gen. Pierce and Governor Seymour, and the usual hyfalutin touches about preserving the Union and devotion to the principles of the national democracy. The task of disposing of the Nebraska act was a difficult as well as a laborious one, if we may judge by the length of time the majority of the committee were engaged on it. But they succeeded, and the resolution on that subject is a model in its way. The minority report is flat-footed against the "iniquity," and after an unsuccessful effort on the part of its sponsors to substitute it for the resolution of the majority, Preston King and three other delegates withdrew. The opponents of the office holders, however, did not come their hostility after this defeat, and the debate on the platform was characterized by great bitterness. As the prime object of the convention had been attained by the adoption of and expression of opinion on the Nebraska question which it was well known would meet the approbation of the administration, the nomination of Governor Seymour for re-election and the formation of a ticket for State officers, was a matter of little difficulty and low importance. Notwithstanding the Governor's letter very positively declining a nomination, it is thought the softs will stick to him till he surrenders.

The following is the ticket of the soft shell democrats:

For Governor, HORATIO SEYMOUR, of Oneida Co.
For Lieut. Governor, WM. H. LEMBAY, of Suffolk Co.
For Canal Commissioner, JOHN CLARK, of Jefferson Co.
For State Prison Superior, W. R. ALBERTS, of Livingston Co.

BURNING.—A barn belonging to Stephen A. Douglas was instantly fired in Hyde Park, on the 25th July, by the sudden falling of a large stump which he was engaged in uprooting.

Stephen A. Douglas, of Nebraska memory, is still flying from his accounts. The sooner he is hit, we hope, the better.

THE DOUGLAS REPRESENTATION.

The withdrawal of the Douglas men from the Democratic party,—the contempt with which they treat the platform of 1852, which is yet the united authorized expression of Democratic faith; the obstinacy with which they persist in agitating the country on the slavery question, and their vicious attempts to impose new tests of political faith,—all are reasons why the success of the Democracy in Illinois at the approaching election is imperiled more than ever before. We can see no reason why the democratic ranks should abandon their hostility to the well defined party creed, and to come back once more to a state of their duty to the country which they now distract! We shall hate the necessity which will compel the faithful to characterize them as they are, and to punish them as deserters; but they manoeuvrings cannot be longer tolerated! As matters now stand, they are the most powerful allies that the Abolitionists have, and, though apparently opposing that body of misguided men, they are all the while playing into their hands. Between the two factions, the Union will again approach the very verge of dissolution. Will they respect?—*Galena Jeffersonian.*

The above would be amusing if it was not painful. To hear men whom we know to be intelligent, honest, and sincere, speaking in a way which shows them to be blind, is indeed absurd, but it is equally distressing. It is needless for us to prove, at this day, that the Democratic party is the pro-Slavery party of the country, and that the Nebraska bill is the test of the orthodoxy of all those who pretend to belong to its ranks. The Galena *Jeffersonian*, and the *Democratic Press* of this city, for they are both in the same boat, may talk of the platform of 1852 being the latest authorized exposition of Democratic faith, but that will not alter the real facts of the case, which are, that pro-Slavery and pro-Nebraska are the planks of the platform upon which that party now stands, and upon which it must stand, or rather, as we hope and trust, must *fall*. The simon-pure Democracy in every quarter have so understood it, and so adopted it.—They stand there in Massachusetts, in Vermont, in Connecticut, in Rhode Island, in Maine, in Pennsylvania, in Iowa, in Wisconsin, and in Illinois. The convention which has just closed its session at Syracuse, shows that they stand there in New York. That convention swallowed the Nebraska bill in toto, and went into ecstacies over Pierce and Seymour, the Greytown hero, and the anti-Maine-law Governor. We wonder if Dr. Ray is going to "characterize as bolters and punish as deserters" the organized Democracy of the States we have mentioned! He will have to do it, if he follows out his threat of "reading out" the pro-Nebraska portion of the Democracy. The great Democratic party, without its Nebraska wing would be like the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out. It would be worse than a church without a Bishop; than a wife without a husband; than a tree without roots, or an office without wells. It could not exist; it would be nothing.

If the Galena *Jeffersonian* and the *Democratic Press* are honest and sincere, and we have no doubt of the former, we appeal to them, in like honesty and sincerity, to come up to the work at Democratic duty, which is now, more urgently than the Pro-Slavery domination, at a time when they can do good, and not to hold back, until it is too late, and then come in at the eleventh hour, only to incur suspicion, and foment uneasy jealousies.—By clinging like drowning men to their *great* Democratic Party; by insisting in spite of evidence strong as holy writ, that that Party is not committed to Slavery and Whiskey; by denying that the Nebraska Bill is a test of Orthodoxy, and that by their opposition to it they have already left the Party; by shutting their eyes obstinately to the fact that the only safety for the cause of freedom lies in the abandonment of old party ties on both sides, and the enlisting of every lover of freedom in the ranks of the Republican Party, a party whose platform is one upon which every Patriot can honestly and uprightly stand; by all this, we say, they are doing cruel injury to the cause they profess to love, and building up an unholy organization which they should labor to destroy.

Their conduct thus far, has certainly been very reprehensible. They both are opposed to the election of Mr. Washburne, who has been nominated by a convention of the *People*, Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers, on the *Republican platform*, and both advocate the nomination of a *Democrat*, the only effect of which will be to so weaken the Republican party, as to vastly increase the danger of a Pro-Nebraska man being elected.—They must see this, as plainly as we do; and they must see, that as long as they remain in their present position, they must incur the suspicion of dishonesty and insincerity, and of being more attached to party than to principle, to men rather than to measures. We shall not give them up till the last moment. We shall hope to opportunity to do our right and to show both them and the people their true position, and we trust that ere it is too late, we may find them both working cordially and zealously in the ranks of the Republican Party. It is the only hope of salvation for them. The people are ahead of the politicians, and those who do not go with the people will be crushed into oblivion beneath the wheels of the car of progress which they are urging onward.

☞ The *Press* of yesterday morning thinks that at the Douglas meeting on Saturday night, there was "too much noise and confusion"—altogether too much for the credit of Chicago."

The *Press* is a little tender yet. Its long veneration for Douglas, and the great lights of the party of Democratic purity," will hardly suffer it to see them so rudely treated without shrinking back, and uttering a little cry of alarm, but still it is doing very well, and under our care be able to stand it.

The *Press* also says that "ninety-nine in a hundred" of the crowd, "left with great respect for Gov. Willard." What there was in either the man, his subject, or the way in which he treated it, calculated to inspire "great respect" is beyond our power of penetration. Perhaps the *Press* will elucidate.

VERMONT ALL RIGHT!

We have returns of the vote for Governor cast in Vermont on Tuesday last, in 107 towns. In these the majority for Royce, the Whig and Republican candidate, is 6130; which will be greatly increased in towns to come in. His majority will be from eight to ten thousand strong. To the Senate the Whig and anti-Nebraska candidates have been chosen in nearly every county. It is even doubtful if a single Nebraska Democrat has been elected to that body. In the House the Whig and anti-Nebraska majority is also over powering.

In the first Congressional District Meacham, Whig, has 2513 majority, as far as heard from. The returns to be received will much increase this majority.

In the Second District the run is closer, owing to the number of scattering votes. In fifty-three towns received, Morrill, Whig, has a majority of 446 over all others, and is undoubtedly chosen.

In the Third District, Sabin, Whig, has an overwhelming majority.

The returns, so far received, indicate the complexion of the popular branch of the Legislature, as follows:

Whigs and Republicans,	98
Democrats,	57
Doubtful,	3
No Choice,	10

There can be no doubt but the Legislature will be entirely under the control of the Whig and Republican party.

Nine cheers and a tiger for Vermont, the star that never sets!

☞ The Massachusetts branch of the newly organized "republican party" met in convention at Worcester on Thursday. There was a full attendance from all parts of the State.—Charles Sumner made a set speech—the Nebraska bill and the condition of Anthony Burns forming the points of his discourse. The convention nominated Henry Wilson for Governor, and Increase Sumner for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions embrace the points of the platform of the republican organizations in Vermont and New Hampshire.

☞ The steamer *Humming Bird*, exploded her boiler, when about seven miles below Grand rapids, Michigan, on her trip to that city, on the 2nd inst. But one person was killed, a boy named John McMann, aged sixteen years.

THE DOUGLAS ORGAN AND THE CITIZENS

The *Times* of Monday morning is pretty well crowded about the result of the meeting at North Market Hall on Saturday night, and devotes a column and a third thereto. It heads its complaints, "*The Meeting of Saturday Night Another Outrage.*" The people all over the country are rather inclined to such outrages.—They are rebukes of the Nebraska swindlers, that's all. Sometimes the people adopt one way and sometimes another to express their feelings on the subject. For instance, there was "an outrage" of this kind committed in Vermont on last Tuesday, when the Nebraska men were completely used up, and we hope to hear to-day of a similar "outrage" perpetrated in Maine, on yesterday. By the way the *Times* does not publish any election newslately. The last we remember seeing in its columns was the returns from North Carolina. The late election returns, peradventure, are of too "outrageous" a character to publish.

The *Times'* account of the meeting Saturday night is very amusing. It admits that Governor Willard was allowed to proceed for some time in explaining generally the principles of popular sovereignty, but the moment that he attempted to show that the Nebraska and Kansas act was framed purely upon that principle, the people took a part in the conversation, and propounded to him so many hard and curious questions that he could not proceed with his argument. The *Times* calls these citizens who asked those questions and made those remarks, "wretches," and gives some of their names. It says:

"The names of many absolutely engaged have been handed to us, and among them, and among many of lesser note, are the names of the Rev. J. McNamara, one of the Chicago clergy, made notorious by the letter of Senator Douglas in answer to their celebrated memorial; John W. Vaughan, a School Commissioner of this city; C. L. Jenks, an attorney, and one Philo Carpenter. We forbear for the present naming others. We give these as a sample."

These gentlemen are the "wretches" to whom the *Times refers*. How very grateful the others ought to be that the *Times* has let them off with out publishing their names!

The *Times* has fallen into an error which the defenders of a bad cause often are guilty of. It has ruined its own argument by proving too much. In making known the fact that the gentlemen whom it mentions were present, and in asserting that it was them who asked the piquant questions and made the remarks which prevented Gov. Willard from sustaining his positions, it has proved, beyond a doubt, and beyond a question, that nothing was done at the meeting, at least by the audience, that gentlemen should be ashamed to do, and that the action of the crowd was proper, right and just. The character of these "wretches" as the *Times* calls them, is too well known to admit of any other conclusion.—They are all gentlemen, and what they did, no gentleman could blush to do. The *Times* is too fact with its *epithets*. If these are the *wretches* of Chicago, where are its gentlemen? Perhaps the *Times* can tell us.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE AFRICA,

is not very important, though rather interesting. The principal item of interest is the fact of the Austrians having at length entered Wallachia, the whole corps of occupation was to have passed the frontier by the 23d ult. There was no truth in the report of the Russians having refused to evacuate the principalities.

The expedition from Crimea had not sailed at the date of the last advices. It was to leave on the 20th, and great preparations had been made, both at Constantinople and Varna, to render it as formidable and effective as possible. A fire broke out in the latter place on the 10th, which consumed one hundred and eighty houses, and a great quantity of provisions belonging to the French.

The allies are negotiating to induce Sweden to take possession of the Aland Islands, which formerly belonged to her. In case of her refusal the fortress of Bomarsund is to be razed to the ground.

We learn through a Prussian source, on which of course, much reliance is not to be placed, that the defeat of the Turks at Kars was disastrous in the extreme, their loss being 3,000 killed and 4,000 taken prisoners.

Notes were exchanged at Vienna on the 8th between M. Bourqueney, the French Minister, and the Count de Buol, on the subject of the guarantees which England and France demand as the condition of peace.

The Cotton Market continued dull at a decline of 1-16(a)1-8d; breadstuffs were also lower and dull. Consols quoted at 84 1-4@84 [illegible].

☞ The Hon. P. B. Fouke, of Belleville, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Alton district. The Carlyle Convention having failed to make any nomination, Mr. Fouke, we presume will run upon an independent ticket, without reference to any other candidate who may take the field.

Mr. Fouke is well known throughout the State as an uncompromising old line democrat. He has served one term in the State Legislature from St. Clair county, and gained not a little reputation, as an industrious and ready lawyer, while acting as Prosecuting Atty. in the Alton Circuit. He was the nominee of the Carlyle Convention two years ago, and was defeated by Col. Bissell who ran as an independent candidate.

It is understood, we believe, that Mr. Fouke fully believes and sustains the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and stakes his election upon his opposition to the restoration of that compact. On other matters we are not informed what Mr. Fouke's opinions are, but presume he follows Judge Douglas and the Administration, in being opposed to all appropriations for western rivers and harbors. Whoever has the stomach to swallow those two measures, will find no difficulty in swallowing Mr. Fouke.

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH."

The Douglas and Slavery papers are making a great fuss because the people of Chicago refuse to permit Stephen A. Douglas to insult them to their faces, to call them ignorant asses, and to force his Nebraska infamy down their throats, but they do not have any indignation for the way in which the truth is allowed to be neither spoken or written throughout the entire South.—We have before us an example. The Detroit *Free Press*, (*Pro-Nebraska*) has the following article in its last number:

Serving it Right.

We made allusion on the other day to an article in the September number of *Putnam's Magazine*, of the vilest abolition character. We expressed the hope that democrats everywhere would show no cowardice in refusing to give countenance to such vile productions—not that we objected to free discussion at all proper times and in all proper places, but because the conductor was guilty of repeated violations of the confidence of his patrons. The democratic press generally, we observe, take the same view of the matter that we did, and the consequence will be, that Mr. PUTNAM will have a pretty large stock of returned magazines that "will be of no use to any one but his own owner." In the South, especially, the magazine will be little known hereafter, judging by what has been done in several of the large cities, of which Montgomery, Ala., is an example. The *Advertiser* of that city informs us:

"Putnam's *Magazine* for the current month (September) reached our book-stores several days ago, and its readers were no little surprised to find the leading article breathe as pure abolitionism as we are accustomed to find in the column of the New York *Tribune*, the *Times*, and the *National Era*. We are proud to learn that on discovering the character of this article, our booksellers at once boxed up the numbers they had received and returned them to the publisher. This is as it should be. The *Magazine* has had a large circulation in the South, and for this reason it has been aimed upon by the abolitionists as a means of distributing their doctrines and incendiary sentiments. Of course, no friend of the South will ever again touch the filthy publication.

Riot at La Salle.

Evening before last, at about half past eight o'clock, a mob of twenty to twenty-five men belonging to the canal boats lying in the basin, attacked two German boarding houses, situated nearly opposite the canal lock, with stones and blackjacks, demolished the doors and windows above and below, entered the dwelling, drove the terrified inmates from the premises, and destroyed nearly all the furniture and everything else they could lay hands upon. As far as can be ascertained, there was not the least provocation for this most wanton outrage, and yet the ringleaders are still at large, and no measures taken for their apprehension. One of the buildings belonged to Mr. Resch, of Peru.—*Peru Union City of Saturday.*

THE LONDON TIMES ON PIERCE.

If our gallant President, while rusticating at Old Point, (to the great benefit of his health and the emolument of telegraph operators,) should happen to glance over "*The Times*" for August 15th, he will not find himself or his Cabinet very highly spoken of. While the last Presidential election was pending, the "Thunderer was pleased to growl out prolonged peals in favor of the Democratic party and their chosen champion; but the key-note is changed now—the rumbling is in another quarter!

The reckless conduct of the present Administration, which has long been condemned by the Whig party of our own land, has roused the Jupiter of the English press, and his ire is let loose in no very measured terms. Waxing prophetic, he at first imputes to our Chief Magistrate no very amiable designs. He does not seem by any means certain that the gallant General will spend all his time in checking at Old Point Comfort.—Thus:

Although the important events which agitate several parts of the continent of Europe at the present time have no necessary connection with the relations of this and other countries of the Old World to the United States of America, some circumstances appear to indicate that President Pierce is not disinclined to seek in these occurrences for an occasion to retrieve his popularity, and to signalize his administration. The acquisition of the Island of Cuba and the extension of the influence of the United States across the isthmus of Central America, or even along the course of the Amazon, have long been favorite objects with that class of American politicians to which Mr. Pierce belongs. The language of his advisers at home, and of his agents abroad, displaying a policy and a spirit in the new Cabinet of Washington which might be roused by favorable accidents to enterprise and aggression; and, although we do not impute to the present Administration any immediate or any comprehensive or decided scheme of this nature, we have little doubt that they are prepared to take advantage of any incidents which may rouse the passions of the community.

President Pierce announces his determination to check and put down all private attempts to revolutionize Cuba from the United States; but the language in which he addresses the Senate warrants the belief that he would not be averse to lend the power of the Executive Government itself to this enterprise. During the recess the President has spread power, for, although Congress alone can declare war, yet the Executive Government can send the forces of the United States to do acts which render war inevitable.—In this way, and without the previous assent of Congress, the Mexican war was begun, and a similar catastrophe may easily be brought about.

He next proceeds to consider the Greytown business, and very properly places the blame of that affair where it belongs. Among other things, he says:

The late affair at Greytown has shown in a very positive and shocking manner to what length the jingo spirit of American Cabinet is prepared to go. We were willing, at first to suppose that the unparalleled act of wanton destruction perpetrated by Captain Hollins, of the American sloop of war, Cyane, at that place, was the result of sudden provocation, and was at least authorized by the superior authorities. It turns out, however, that the information given by the citizens of San Juan de Nicaragua occurred in the month of May last, that the accidental affront offered to Mr. Borland was reported by that gentleman to his friends at Washington, and that the sloop of war Cyane was deliberately sent out by the American Government a month afterwards for the express purpose of exacting a reparation for the alleged insult. The correspondence on the subject and the instructions given to Captain Hollins, have been laid before Congress, and the world may judge from the result what the intentions of the government were. Greytown was brutally bombarded and burnt after the inhabitants had fled to the woods, and the Americans had taken the precaution of removing the two or three guns which alone protected the place.

He next comes to consider the subject from a practical point of view. There is "a little bill" to be thought of Gen. P. desires to make a city dance at his pleasure, he must make the arrangements to reimburse the violinists; in fact, if Capt. Hollins is sent to better down the town, the shot must be paid, as well as fired!

"It is said that property, to the amount of $500,000 was destroyed, a greater part of which certainly belonged to British merchants, and some part to British and other European houses. As the destruction of this property could have no conceivable object but the offence imputed to the authorities of the place, the owners of it have a complete and irresistable case for indemnity against the United States Government, especially as the property was deposited there under the safeguard of a positive treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and no notice was given to the peaceable inhabitants of any design against this calamity. Her Majesty's ship Bonaparte will immediately proceed to Greytown to afford protection to British interests on the Mosquito Coast, and the British Government cannot fail to give their most serious attention to this painful occurrence, which affords a curious illustration of the manner in which President Pierce thinks he is vindicating the honor of the American flag."

There you have it, Mr. P.—Pistols and coffee—Indemnity—Majesty's frigate—etc.

The writer must excuse himself.

Much as we regret these occurrences, and the spirit they evince on the part of the Government of the United States, the apprehensions we might entertain of any other serious results are diminished by the fact, that these acts are already disavowed and condemned by all the most enlightened and honable classes of society in that country.—They are regarded as the measures of a country—and incapable Administration, which has deceived the hopes of its constituents, and sacrificed all the high and honorable principles of national policy. The appointment to diplomatic offices in Spain, in Central America, and in most other places, such as Soulé, Pierce, Greenfield, Marcy or to embroil the United States with foreign countries than to uphold the dignity of the Union; and, if such measures have treated with disrespect the fault did not lay with those to whom these strange envoys were accredited. Yet on these grounds the President applies to Congress for a vote which would place in his hands the means of violence against foreign States upon any exigency that may arise; but we confidently hope that the Senate of the United States, and the public opinion of that country, will resist these dangerous demands, and take the necessary measures to check the American Government in a course of policy which can scarcely lead to very mischievous and embarrassing results. Fortunately for the world, the Administration of Mr. Pierce has already lost the confidence of the American people to such a degree, that these extravagant proceedings are more likely to strengthen the opposition than to restore the popularity of the President.

There is much truth and good sense in the last paragraph. The state of the case is described exactly. During its short career, the Administration has done nothing but embroil itself in one difficulty after another,—until it has lost the confidence of even those by whom it was so triumphantly inaugurated. Instead of pursuing his way quietly and prudently, with due regard to his own capacities, our pigmy President has endeavored to dazzle the eyes of the American people by imposing achievements, and his attempts have miserably failed. He undertakes and his depth, and then attempts only ridicule by his floundering. He strives to imitate Jackson, and looks like a child of seven summers strutting about the house in his grandfather's revolutionary regimentals.

The American people have always, with justice, prided themselves on the respect with which their country is viewed by foreign powers. It is painful, therefore, to have our Chief Magistrate held up to merited ridicule or rebuke. There is a very simple remedy for this, namely, to select for President a man who is worthy of the office; not for his availability, but for those qualities of head and heart which will always command respect.

☞ We have received the following circular from Maysville, Ky., with a request to publish it. As we know nothing of the merits of the case, we can do no more than simply comply with the request:

MAYSVILLE, KY., September 4th, 1854.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH:

The Explosion of the Powder Magazine, on the 12th ult., in this City, destroyed our Church. We have heard with great concern, the sympathy entertained by the people of the north for the African church, and we, the undersigned, colored men, appeal to you to aid us by contribution, to rebuild our demolished Church. In the full belief that your generous sympathies will lead you to aid us, we subscribe ourselves,

P. GERRIN, Minister.
S. P. GILMAN,
W. BUTLER,
BENJAMIN MORRISON, } Deacons.
. First African Baptist Church, Maysville.

The wife of William D. Moore of Petersburg, Va., committed suicide on Tuesday, by placing the muzzle of a double barreled gun to her breast and pulling one of the triggers with her toe.—The ball passed through her body, killing her instantly. She had been subject to temporary fits of insanity for a twelvemonth.

For the Tribune.

FOREIGNERS AND CRIME.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1854.

EDS. TRIBUNE:—Considerable labor and pains have been lately expended in collecting, publishing and circulating in every possible way, what purport to be statistics of crime, civil, political and ecclesiastical, attributed to all foreigners, generally, particularly the Irish population of the United States, without discrimination—intending to show thereby, that no man is trustworthy or capable to exercise the rights of citizenship except he is a native born citizen; or in other words "No good thing can come out of Nazareth."

Will those laborious statistic collectors, for the sake of arriving a little nearer truth and justice, please to divide the subject into two parts—or under two heads, as the preachers say, *Protestant and Papal*, and in the next statistical table of foreigners, under the head of Protestant, state—

How many are office seekers and tools of Demagogues?

How many are included in the 1484 political foreign office holders?

How many are keepers and patrons of Groggeries?

How many take and keep forcible possession of the polls at elections and multiply illegal whisky votes to order?

How many are occupants of our Police courts, jails, penitentiaries and pauper houses?

How many are office holders in the city of Chicago or any other city?

How many have claimed together, and voted against native Americans for office, for the purpose of electing whiskey foreigners?

How many cannot read, write, think for themselves, or vote without being led or bought by whiskey and clerical demagogues?

How many are found deficient in performing the duties of industrious, useful, peaceful citizens, and when and where have they encroached upon the rights of native citizens?

These are questions which every intelligent American should candidly consider before making a wholesale crusade against all not native born. Nativity, after all, is far from being a perfect standard of patriotism. American history, from the first to the last Arnold, clearly proves this.

It is ungenerous and unjust to include and condemn protestants of foreign birth under the general term of "the Irish," "the Germans" &c., in connection with disgraceful outrages committed by Rome's satellites and tools. Every American ought to know, that there is no connection whatever, existing between these two classes, in this or their native country, and it would not lessen the true dignity of any native American to acknowledge this fact, as an act of justice to those concerned.

A PROTESTANT, OF FOREIGN BIRTH.

INFAMOUS!

We clip the following from the editorial head of the Quincy (Ill.) Whig (a Democratic locofoco paper,) where it has appeared for some time as a standing advertisement:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

One Thousand Dollars have been placed in my hands to stake that WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON will be re-elected to Congress from this District in November next.

The above amount will be deposited at either of the banking houses in this city, at an hour's notice.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 21, 1854. ATS. BROOKS.

The Quincy *Whig*, some days ago, in view of the above piece of immoral braggadocio, published an extract from the Springfield Republic, showing it to be an *offence* against the *penal law* of the State to lay any wager on the result of an election.

We know of no other, who imputes the moral sense of every patriotic man that would see the elective franchise kept free from the baneful corruptions that must necessarily ensue from heavy bets on election results, (for men will *bribe and suborn to perjury*, when they put up large sums of money at stake,) this Mr. "Brooks," who thus holds up the lucrative profession of fraud corruption, and defies the laws of the land which brands as *dishonest and penal* his conduct—this man is the publisher of the Quincy Journal, nominated for President PIERCE, and confirmed, we suppose, by the U. S. *Senate*—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, no doubt, vouching for his good character and respectability.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

☞ The "Mountain Torrent" is the name of a brimming weekly, which "comes down" upon us every Saturday with a refreshing coolness, from the mountains of Virginia. Even the last number we copy the following, which appropriately comes under the head of "sports of the ring:"

The boys about here have invented a new game called "Bug Out" which is played somewhat after the manner of "Duck on a rock" only that each man comes forward with his bug, and places it in the ring on its back, and the one to whom the bug belongs must crawl out of the ring, wins the amount staked. It is quite the rage among the boys, copper hunters, &c., and crickets, cockroaches, &c., are in great demand.

The writer must excuse himself.

THE SIMON PURE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the kind of resolutions that they adopt at "simon pure" democratic conventions in Illinois. To this ye must come at last, ye faithful:

Resolved, That the course of the democratic delegation in Congress from this State who voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill, merits our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That our distinguished Senator, Stephen A. Douglas, is particularly entitled to our warmest thanks for his bold, able and untiring energy in bearing up, and triumphantly vindicating the great principles of that bill; against the combined efforts of abolitionists, free-soilers and religious fanaticism. His reward lies with the people, and they never forget their benefactors.

At a democratic convention held at Thebes, Alexander county, Ill., it was unanimously resolved:

That we heartily approve of the passage of what is called and known as the Nebraska bill.—We hail it as the Magna Charta of the emancipated slave, and that in the measure of it, we see a true and republican principle in reference to the introduction of slavery.

That Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, our esteemed Senator in the United States Congress, has woven a new chapter of glory about him, and added new lustre to his fame, by his authorship and advocacy of said bill.

That we would hail with exultant pride the Hon. S. A. Douglas as the next President of the United States.

The Recondite Republican Convention.

We hab the pleasure of attending on Saturday last the Republican Convention at Roundale for the old West District of Pond du Lac County. It is a glorious district, and the delegates represented. The farmers came up there by hundreds, and all actuated by one feeling and desire, and that was unite, to withstand the encroachments of the Slave Power and bring back our Government to the purity and principles of its early days. Old Line Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers were there, but all past differences were forgotten, and all were Republicans, all acting together with the utmost harmony. We saw old, and in other days ultra Whigs laboring to secure the election of Delegates of men who had hitherto always acted with the Democratic party, while on the other hand we saw one of those very men for whom these Whigs were voting as a Delegate, at work to secure the election of a Whig and a Free Soiler. With such a feeling prevailing, if that district don't roll up such a vote for Republicanism this fall, we will astonish Hunkerdom, we are greatly mistaken in our reading of the signs of the times.—*Oshkosh Democrat.*

SACRILEGIOUS OUTRAGE.

It appears from an advertisement in our column this morning that some person or persons, entered the grave yard near Upper Alton, on the night of the 5th inst., and attempted the diabolical outrage of exhuming the body of Mr. DUNLAP, whose death was announced in our paper a few weeks since. Those whose souls are so callous as (for any purpose except what the affection of relatives may dictate) to disturb the repose of the dead, and upon whom and upon which no earthly ties of kindred, and upon which and mutilating the aching wounds of hearts already grief-stricken, deserve neither the rites of burial, or the tears of affection at their decease. We sincerely hope the perpetrators of this cruelty will be brought to justice, and so punished that if the world holds others so heartless, they may be deterred by the example made.—*Alton Courier.*

Col. Carrige, one of the Spanish revolutionists, was taken up in Havana, tried by a court martial, condemned to death, and sent by the Queen, at the earnest solicitation of his wife. He has now, while only a few days, been by the Queen Queen crowned a general officer, and appointed to the command of the cavalry of the garrison at Madrid.

☞ NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SCHEFFER, wife of Mr. John Scheffer, of Chicago, left home on the 2d inst., and has not been heard of since, and is believed by her friends to be in the city of Chicago. Any information will be thankfully received by her friends in Chicago. Sept. 7th, 1854.—w2t*

MARRIED.

In Lexington, Mass., 6th inst., Mr. HENRY M. SMITH, local editor of the Chicago *Journal*, to Miss HARRIET A., daughter of Hon. Charles Hudson, editor of the *Boston Atlas*.

"Her gentle spirit
Commits itself to yours to be directed
As from her lord, her governor, her king."

In Woodstock, on Lebanon, 30th, Mr. HENRY B. LEE, of this city, to Miss M. AUGUSTA CHILDS, of the former place.

DIED,

In this city, Saturday morning, 9th inst., of dysentery, GEO. RALPH, infant son of Geo. R. and Caroline T. Bills, aged 3 months and 11 days.

In this city, on Monday, 11th inst., CHARLES FULLER, son of Wm. and Mary Ann Mary, aged 1 year 4 months.

The funeral will take place this day (Tuesday) at 12 P. M., at his residence on Lake street.

In Pompeiville, New York, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Wm. Wallace, Mrs. Ann Ely, relict of Mr. Jos. C. Ely, late of Quincy, Ill. Mrs. Ely was born in Hartford, Conn., in the year 1776, and was married to Mr. Ely in the year 1795. Her husband, Joseph C. Ely, D. D., of Philadelphia, Mass., and mother of Mrs. E. S. Arnold of this city.

In this city, on the 8th inst., KATE, daughter Thomas and Mary Nicolls, aged 10 months and 15 days.

M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

☞ A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1852.

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS, I have for some time back considered it my duty, and made it my business to make them articles known wherever I was among my friends. A short time ago, I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased a bottle of Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, and one box of LIVER PILLS, which she took according to directions. The result was she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on Mr. L. Thrall, Druggist, corner of Bowery and Monroe street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. m5

INFORMATION WANTED.

CONCERNING a young man from New York, who is somewhere in this city. Any person knowing his residence will do a favor by addressing or call at the Reading Room, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. m5 3t-tribune*

WANTED TO RENT.

A PRIVILEGE of the Gallery and Desk Room in the office of McMASTER and LAW.
Address Box 878 P. O. w12d 1f

TO ATTORNIES AT LAW.

A YOUNG MAN who has received a very liberal legal education, is desirous of making an arrangement with some person already established with a view to a future partnership. Such persons are requested to address U. Box 878, P. O. will meet with prompt attention. w12d-1f.

CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL.

VALUABLE STYLE AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE TO BE LET TO RENT.

ON or about the 1st of October, we shall remove our Stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Leather, Findings and French Leather, to NO. 148 LAKE STREET, next door to Wright's Auction Rooms.

We offer for Rent, the Valuable Store we now occupy. Also one of the finest Cellars, and Basement Rooms, in the City. These Rooms are one hundred and twenty feet deep, in the very best business part of the City, and are finished in the most style, and are adapted for a wholesale or retail business, and offer an unexpired opportunity to establish an enterprising House in the Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Dry Goods line.

C. A. SPRING & SON.
w12 1m 148 Lake st., Sign of the Boot, 153 Lake st.

BRICK, BRICK.

300,000 POST WASHINGTON PRESSED BRICK, for sale at low prices, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

w12 4w JAMES B. HUGUNIN.

READY AGAIN!

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

—AND—

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

ONE OF THE BEST SELECTED AND MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of the above goods ever offered in this market, will be found at the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the lowest prices, and on as favorable terms as any house at the small known stand of

H. H. HULSTED, 131 LAKE STREET,

long known as one of the oldest, cheapest, and most extensive

CLOTHING EMPORIUMS,

of the West, and which reputation we will extend, by to deserve, and still to maintain the high and honor

DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

The citizens of Cook County, opposed to the extension of Slavery, and who are willing to disregard all old party distinctions, and make a common cause to secure Free Territory for Free Men, and to prevent the admission of any more Slave States, are requested to meet at the South Market Hall, at 2 o'clock on Friday, September 15th, to appoint delegates to attend a Congressional Convention at Aurora on the 20th, and also delegates to attend a State Convention at Springfield, on Wednesday the 4th day of October.

CHARLES WALLER, WM. H. BROWN, C. R. HORNER, G. S. HUBBARD, A. J. BROWN, GRANT GOODSELL, THOMAS RICHMOND, GEO. A. INGALLS, ISAAC SEWELL, GEORGE MAYNERD, D. O. BRADLEY, O. F. AVERY, GEO. W. SNOW, A. RIGGLOW, R. M. MITCHELL, H. M. RICHMOND, S. C. GRIGGS, W. W. MITCHELL, J. B. DAGGETT, J. S. LYON, J. M. RICHARDS, HIRAM BROWN, H. D. BASSETT, DANIEL CHAPMAN, J. T. JEWETT, N. S. CORNISH, PHILO CARTENTER, J. JAMES, A. G. THROOP, CHARLES HAVEN, L. C. P. FREER, C. V. DYER, GEORGE ANDERSON, GEO. F. CARLOW, JNO. WOODBRIDGE JR. HIRAM JOY, C. B. WAITE, A. D. COLTON, GEORGE W. DOLE, WM. JONES, JNO. H. KINNE, EDWARD BURLING, R. G. LARNED, CHARLES CLEAVER, GEORGE STEELE, ALBERT NEELY, SAM'L D. WARD, ALBERT KERR, EDWIN HAYMON, W. E. DOUGHTY, C. O. THOMPSON, J. W. WAGHOP, JAMES WADSWORTH, ISAAC N. HARMON, S. S. POMEROY, H. B. HURD, JAMES GALE, C. N. HENDERSON, H. MCKINLEY, D. W. GALE, CHAS. H. HENT, H. H. HAYDEN, ROWIN CLARK, WM. P. DANA, HIRAM REYNOLDS, JOSEPH JOHNSTON, TUTHILL KING, A. W. DAVIDSON, S. CLEVELAND, H. SPRAGUE, J. K. C. FORREST, LYMAN DE WOLF, E. ROADMAN, J. S. WENTWORTH, JAS. T. BAKER, M. A. WILLIAMS.

WHIG CONVENTION—SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Whigs of the Second Congressional District are requested to meet by counties, at such times and places as may be most convenient to them respectively, and appoint delegates to a District Convention to be held at Aurora on Wednesday the 20th day of September next, for the purpose, upon consultation, of taking such measures in regard to the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the District as will best secure the strength of the party in a united effort with other friends of Freedom, in opposition to the aggressions and extension of slavery.

The following counties compose the District, viz: Cook, DuPage, Kane, De Kalb, Lee, Whiteside and Rock Island.

The ratio of apportionment will be based upon the census of 1850, allowing one delegate for each county, in addition to one for every three thousand inhabitants and one for each fraction over two thousand.

RICHARD L. WILSON,
ARCHIBALD CLYBOURNE,
MYRON V. HALL,
R. R. STYLES,
NATHANIEL BELCHER,
District Committee.

THE MISSOURI SLAVE CATCHERS.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES BEFORE JUSTICE WOLFE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 11, 1854.

At 11 o'clock yesterday (Monday,) the three slave catchers, John and George Buchanan, and Wm. Grant, were taken before Justice Calvin D'Wolf, No. 108 Randolph street, to answer on a warrant charging them "with an assault with deadly weapons, with intent to inflict personal injury."

The examination is being conducted by C. Haven and E. Anthony, Esqs., for the prosecution; Thomas Hoyne, U. S. District Attorney, H. Van Higgins and Geo. T. Pearson, Esqs., for the defence.

The following is the testimony elicited:

JOHN MCFARLAND, sworn.—Saw the three men yesterday (Sunday) on Wells street, about 15 or 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, near corner of Jackson street; two of them had the negro by the side and one by the back of the neck; they hauled him along the side walk for a considerable distance; he got over the fence, they held on to him and pulled him back; again hauled him along a short distance and he got hold of a tree; they pulled him away and one struck him across the hand two or three times with a pistol; the negro then struggled and shook two of his assailants off; the three had hold of him at the time one struck him with the pistol; the negro shook off one of them and the third held on; the colored man ran and one of the gentlemen fired at him; could not say whether the man who fired was the one who struck the negro with the pistol; saw no other implements at that time; at the commencement of the struggle the negro had nothing in his hands, but when he got through he had a pistol in his possession; as soon as they fired at the negro the three men pursued him; ran down Van Buren street towards Jackson; followed him nearly half a block; two of them were surrounded by the crowd, and advised to let him alone; they had followed him down to the alley, where the negro turned in; two of the pursuers stood opposite a house, and the crowd allied them to leave; they accordingly started; could not tell where they went; the other man went round the east side of the house; this man was advised to leave, but he replied that the negro was his and that he paid for him; the Missourian then went up Sherman street towards the Bradley House; witness afterwards saw him there; did not see this man (whom the witness recognized as John Buchanan) after he was turned away from the Bradley House; there were no persons around at the time they first clasped except Mr. Wallace; I was on the opposite side of the walk; the negro called for help; no others collected till the negro got down towards Jackson street; as soon as the shot was fired a crowd collected from the other side of the walk; the first I saw of the transaction, the three men had hold of the negro; didn't know where they came from; saw two of the men with a pistol each.

Cross Examined—The negro was struggling when I first saw him—the man who struck him with a pistol was on the right side of the negro, going towards Jackson street—had the pistol in his right hand—I stood on the opposite side of the street—the negro was struck, according to my best knowledge, three times—could not tell on which hand the blow was struck—wouldn't swear that they hit either hand—the man on the right side had the negro by the shoulder—couldn't see what the man was doing with the other hand—the left hand man held the negro by the side—the blow was struck towards the hands; witness didn't know at the time what the affair meant; didn't know which of the men fired, or whether the pistol was single barrelled or a revolver; the negro was about 15 feet from the men when the shot was fired; was watching the colored man when the shot was fired; did not see more than one pistol when the shot was fired; he ran of the walk across the ditch, and was in the middle of the street when the shot was fired; would not swear that either of the three men fired the pistol, but the smoke came from that direction, and another were standing by, excepting Mr. Wallace; saw the negro with a pistol in his hand, as soon as he broke loose; didn't know where he got it, or whether it was cocked; it was in his right hand when he ran, also at the time the shot was fired, and afterwards; not more than half a dozen persons were within hearing or sight at the time the pistol was fired; they all saw as much as I saw, or had as good an opportunity; some stood nearer to them than me, except Mr. Wallace, who stood alongside of them; they only struck him as he struggled; each party doing their utmost.

When the man said the negro was his, he pulled out some papers to show that the negro was his property—couldn't tell whether the shot hit anything or not, or in what direction the pistol was aimed, or who held it.

Direct Ex. resumed—This affair was on Sunday about fifteen or twenty minutes past 12 o'clock—was on the west side of Wells Street at the time—three three men were on the East side, and the colored man was also on the East side—at the time the shot was fired the negro started to the centre of the street, and ran North—the hand with the pistol was held downwards, and he was running as fast as he apparently could—saw the smoke of the pistol where two of the Missourians stood—the negro was but a few steps from them at that time—and the men looking in the direction of the negro—they chased him, after firing—saw two pistols as soon as the shot was fired, besides the one in possession of the negro—saw one of the pursuers hold a pistol down towards the ground, as soon as the shot was fired, and saw the smoke rising from where they stood—saw no smoke around the colored man.

GEORGE BROWN, sworn—Was going on Sunday about noon down Wells street, when I saw three men trying to hold a negro—one on back side of him, and the one behind had a handkerchief trying to twist it—when the negro broke loose, John Buchanan followed him—then heard a pistol report—the shot came from the sidewalk—saw the colored man jump across the gutter into the street, and the man who fired standing on the sidewalk—saw the man twisting the handkerchief before the shot was fired—the other men were holding the negro—do not recollect of seeing any other persons present—was about half a block off when the shot was fired—was on the right hand side of Wells street—the three men then pursued the negro, going towards Jackson street—the negro ran behind a house on the street, which was the last I saw of him—saw one of the pursuers pull out some papers—didn't see the colored man take hold of anything during the affray—the smoke came from a person standing on the walk, where one of the accused was—was two or three feet from the Missourian when he pulled out his papers—saw also the head of a pistol at the time the shot was fired, and saw one of the men take aim—then heard the report—the negro at that time was near the middle of the street.

Cross Examined.—Was going South down Wells street, when first saw the affray—stopped to look at it—didn't take much notice of who were standing about at the time—saw no pistol in the hand of any one till heard the report—the men were about half a block from me—I was North of Jackson street at the time, and on the West side of Wells street—the affray was on the East side of Wells—I was on Jackson street when Buchanan pulled out the papers—don't know whether there is an alley in the block between Van Buren or Jackson streets—the negro had a pistol before I heard the report—the negro after the shot was fired was down the street, towards Jackson—don't know whether anything was hit or not—the pistol was of large size—couldn't tell whether it was a six shooter or not—don't recollect whether the man who was twisting the handkerchief attempted to tie the negro or not—couldn't state who held the pistol at the time it was fired.

Direct Examination resumed.—At the time the shot was fired, the negro was about half way between me and the three men, and in the street.

It being now past 1 o'clock, the Court adjourned to meet at the same place, at half-past 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHARLES LEDDING, sworn—was present on Sunday at this affray; saw it from a door step on Wells street, not far from the corner of Jackson street; saw the three men on East side of Wells street; they all had hold of him, taking him along; the negro was struggling violently; was about half a block from them when first saw them; ran to where they were; three men were also present on the east side of the street; some others on the opposite side of the street; they took the negro about two rods from a tree, near where some colored folks lived; he got away and jumped over a gate, and they caught him again; saw the three men, namely, one of the accused, and two others, in Court; they had hold of the negro; they tried to tie his hands; the negro was between the three, and all had hold of him; saw no rope, but a pocket handkerchief; was in the middle of the street, and they were on the side walk; the negro jerked away from them, and jumped across the ditch, when one of them fired a pistol at him; could not swear that it was; no other persons were near them on that side of the street; saw a revolver in one of the gentlemen's hands; it was pointed North, in the direction the negro was going; he was then in the vicinity of corner of Wells and Jackson streets; saw the pistol fired but once; saw two pistols at the time; saw the revolver fired distinctly; the other man had a pistol in his hands, but could not say which one it was; the three ran for the negro, as soon as the shot was fired.

Cross Examined.—There were a number of persons in the street when the pistol was fired—some four or five were on the west side of the street just before the pistol was fired—saw the men use no violence till the negro attempted to get away, by catching hold of a tree, when they struck him on the hand—one was behind, pushing him along, the others were on the side, hauling him, and by resisting—saw the negro with a pistol in his hand when he was running away, but not before—saw the negro scuffling on the sidewalk, and he got away—saw no pistol fall from the pockets of any man of the party, and don't know where the negro got the pistol—it was the man who first started after the negro who shot at him—the pursuer had just started from the sidewalk when he fired—the two let him alone; they had followed him down to the alley, where the negro turned in; two of the pursuers stood opposite a house, and the crowd allied them to leave; they accordingly started; could not tell where they went; the other man went round the east side of the house; this man was advised to leave, but he replied that the negro was his and that he paid for him; the Missourian then went up Sherman street towards the Bradley House; witness afterwards saw him there; did not see this man (whom the witness recognized as John Buchanan) after he was turned away from the Bradley House; there were no persons around at the time they first clasped except Mr. Wallace; I was on the opposite side of the walk; the negro called for help; no others collected till the negro got down towards Jackson street; as soon as the shot was fired a crowd collected from the other side of the walk; the first I saw of the transaction, the three men had hold of the negro; didn't know where they came from; saw two of the men with a pistol each.

Cross Examined—The negro was struggling when I first saw him—the man who struck him with a pistol was on the right side of the negro, going towards Jackson street—had the pistol in his right hand—I stood on the opposite side of the street—the negro was struck, according to my best knowledge, three times—could'nt tell on which hand the blow was struck—wouldn't swear that they hit either hand—the man on the right side had the negro by the shoulder—couldn't see what the man was doing with the other hand—the left hand man held the negro by the side—the blow was struck towards the hands; witness didn't know at the time what the affair meant; didn't know which of the men fired, or whether the pistol was single barrelled or a revolver; the negro was about 15 feet from the men when the shot was fired; was watching the colored man when the shot was fired; did not see more than one pistol when the shot was fired; he ran of the walk across the ditch, and was in the middle of the street when the shot was fired; would not swear that either of the three men fired the pistol, but the smoke came from that direction, and another were standing by, excepting Mr. Wallace; saw the negro with a pistol in his hand, as soon as he broke loose; didn't know where he got it, or whether it was cocked; it was in his right hand when he ran, also at the time the shot was fired, and afterwards; not more than half a dozen persons were within hearing or sight at the time the pistol was fired; they all saw as much as I saw, or had as good an opportunity; some stood nearer to them than me, except Mr. Wallace, who stood alongside of them; they only struck him as he struggled; each party doing their utmost.

When the man said the negro was his, he pulled out some papers to show that the negro was his property—couldn'tel whether the shot hit anything or not, or in what direction the pistol was aimed, or who held it.

Direct Ex. resumed—This affair was on Sunday about fifteen or twenty minutes past 12 o'clock—was on the west side of Wells Street at the time—three three men were on the East side, and the colored man was also on the East side—at the time the shot was fired the negro started to the centre of the street, and ran North—the hand with the pistol was held downwards, and he was running as fast as he apparently could—saw the smoke of the pistol where two of the Missourians stood—the negro was but a few steps from them at that time—and the men looking in the direction of the negro—they chased him, after firing—saw two pistols as soon as the shot was fired, besides the one in possession of the negro—saw one of the pursuers hold a pistol down towards the ground, as soon as the shot was fired, and saw the smoke rising from where they stood—saw no smoke around the colored man.

GEORGE BROWN, sworn—Was going on Sunday about noon down Wells street, when I saw three men trying to hold a negro—one on back side of him, and the one behind had a handkerchief trying to twist it—when the negro broke loose, John Buchanan followed him—then heard a pistol report—the shot came from the sidewalk—saw the colored man jump across the gutter into the street, and the man who fired standing on the sidewalk—saw the man twisting the handkerchief before the shot was fired—the other men were holding the negro—do not recollect of seeing any other persons present—was about half a block off when the shot was fired—was on the right hand side of Wells street—the three men then pursued the negro, going towards Jackson street—the negro ran behind a house on the street, which was the last I saw of him—saw one of the pursuers pull out some papers—didn't see the colored man take hold of anything during the affray—the smoke came from a person standing on the walk, where one of the accused was—was two or three feet from the Missourian when he pulled out his papers—saw also the head of a pistol at the time the shot was fired, and saw one of the men take aim—then heard the report—the negro at that time was near the middle of the street.

Cross Examined.—Was going South down Wells street, when first saw the affray—stopped to look at it—didn't take much notice of who were standing about at the time—saw no pistol in the hand of any one till heard the report—the men were about half a block from me—I was North of Jackson street at the time, and on the West side of Wells street—the affray was on the East side of Wells—I was on Jackson street when Buchanan pulled out the papers—don't know whether there is an alley in the block between Van Buren or Jackson streets—the negro had a pistol before I heard the report—the negro after the shot was fired was down the street, towards Jackson—don't know whether anything was hit or not—the pistol was of large size—couldn't tell whether it was a six shooter or not—don't recollect whether the man who was twisting the handkerchief attempted to tie the negro or not—couldn't state who held the pistol at the time it was fired.

Direct Examination resumed.—At the time the shot was fired, the negro was about half way between me and the three men, and in the street.

It being now past 1 o'clock, the Court adjourned to meet at the same place, at half-past 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHARLES LEDDING, sworn—was present on Sunday at this affray; saw it from a door step on Wells street, not far from the corner of Jackson street; saw the three men on East side of Wells street; they all had hold of him, taking him along; the negro was struggling violently; was about half a block from them when first saw them; ran to where they were; three men were also present on the east side of the street; some others on the opposite side of the street; they took the negro about two rods from a tree, near where some colored folks lived; he got away and jumped over a gate, and they caught him again; saw the three men, namely, one of the accused, and two others, in Court; they had hold of the negro; they tried to tie his hands; the negro was between the three, and all had hold of him; saw no rope, but a pocket handkerchief; was in the middle of the street, and they were on the side walk; the negro jerked away from them, and jumped across the ditch, when one of them fired a pistol at him; could not swear that it was; no other persons were near them on that side of the street; saw a revolver in one of the gentlemen's hands; it was pointed North, in the direction the negro was going; he was then in the vicinity of corner of Wells and Jackson streets; saw the pistol fired but once; saw two pistols at the time; saw the revolver fired distinctly; the other man had a pistol in his hands, but could'nt say which one it was; the three ran for the negro, as soon as the shot was fired.

Cross Examined.—There were a number of persons in the street when the pistol was fired—some four or five were on the west side of the street just before the pistol was fired—saw the men use no violence till the negro attempted to get away, by catching hold of a tree, when they struck him on the hand—one was behind, pushing him along, the others were on the side, hauling him, and by resisting—saw the negro with a pistol in his hand when he was running away, but not before—saw the negro scuffling on the sidewalk, and he got away—saw no pistol fall from the pockets of any man of the party, and don't know where the negro got the pistol—it was the man who first started after the negro who shot at him—the pursuer had just started from the sidewalk when he fired—the two let him alone; they had followed him down to the alley, where the negro turned in; two of the pursuers stood opposite a house, and the crowd allied them to leave; they accordingly started; could'nt

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